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**BIRDS
OF
SOUTH SUDAN**

Gerhard Nikolaus

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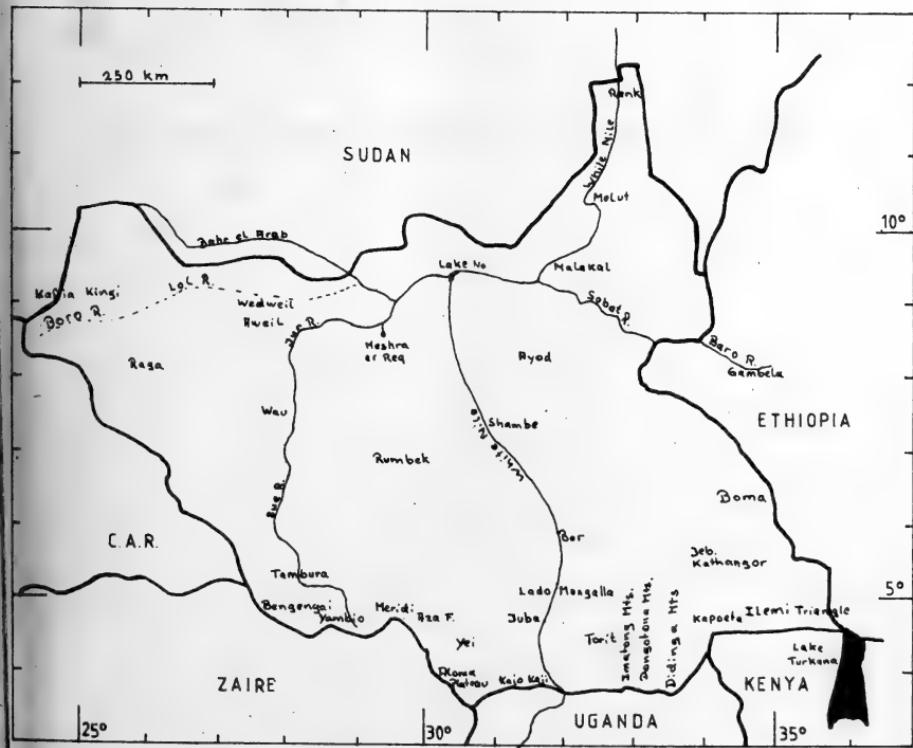
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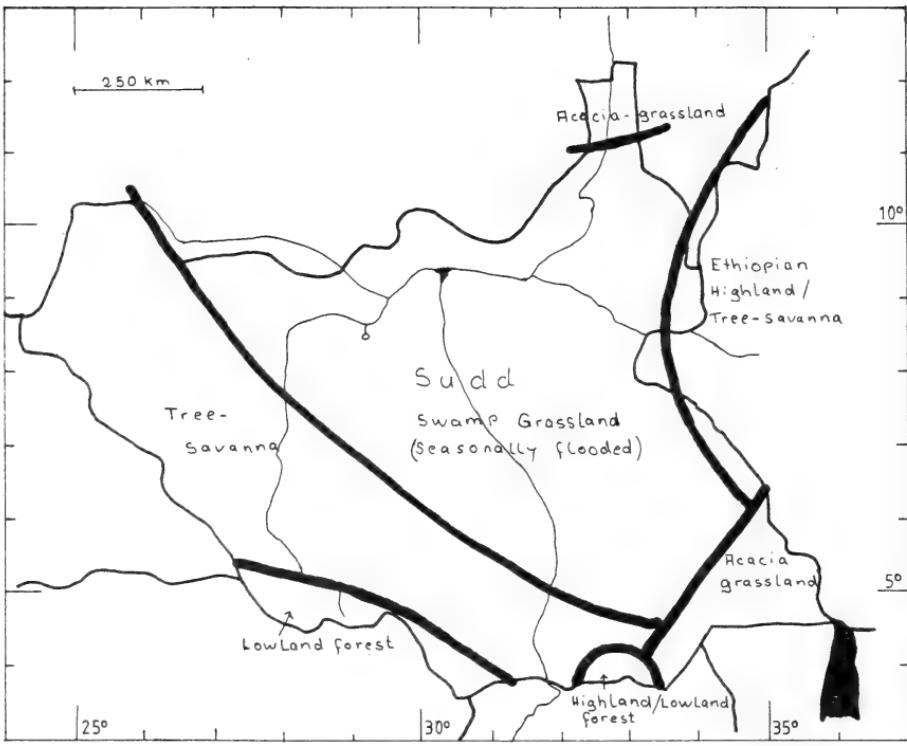
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Turdus fischeri maxis Nikolaus 1982



Map of the South Sudan



Map of the South Sudan showing main vegetational areas

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Ornithologically, the Sudan was one of the better known parts of Africa early this century, for the mystery of the Nile had attracted natural historians for a number of decades previously. However, most early work was based in the north, and the southern areas became known mainly as a result of collecting by Emin Pasha in the 1880s and the work of F.O. Cave and J.D. MacDonald in the 1930s and 1940s. Field work in this region has always been hampered by a long rainy season, with difficult roads and supply, disease and a variety of unpleasant biting insects. Ten years ago there were still large gaps in knowledge concerning the range of races, breeding season, moult cycles and Palaearctic migration through the area.

In 1972 the Southern Region came under an independent administration based at Juba and covering the three old provinces of Equatoria, Bahr-el-Ghazel and Upper Nile. This region, which came to be called the 'South Sudan' became much more accessible at this time and offered new scope for discovery to ornithologists now equipped with a greater background understanding of African avifaunas and migration systems, and armed with the technique of mist-netting. Several observers were resident for short spells over the following decade, and the author and his wife spent the four years 1976-1980 based at Imatong, but travelled widely throughout the region whilst undertaking a comprehensive ornithological survey. Several species were added to the South Sudan list, one new subspecies (of the Spotted Ground Thrush *Turdus fischeri*) was discovered, and a better understanding of migration through the region was established.

This work briefly reviews the distribution and occurrence of 790 species which can be accepted for the South Sudan list. In addition another 61 species are discussed, either because they have been claimed in the past, but are no longer acceptable, or because they occur so close to the region's border that their future addition to the list seems highly likely. The South Sudan can boast more species than the other countries in the Soudan belt of Africa. This is due to the existence within the region of a variety of habitats, for it embraces the edge of the Ethiopian highlands, part of the Turkana desert and representatives of both West and East African rain forests. To continue the uniform treatment of ornithological literature in eastern Africa this work has been modelled on *Birds of East Africa* (Britton 1980).

Throughout their study the author and his wife were sponsored by the Alexander Koenig Museum in Bonn and the Naturkunde Museum in Stuttgart. They also received generous support from the Sudan Wildlife Administration, and it is hoped that this work will be of use in the future management and protection of a valuable resource, the beautiful birds of the South Sudan.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

South Sudan lies in northeastern Africa between approximately 4°N and 12°N, and between 24°E and 36°E and has an area of 684 000 km². It consists mainly of the large Nile basin known as the Sudd, but also includes part of the Ethiopian highlands, the Turkana desert, the Albertine Rift Valley, the Zaire rain forest and the West African tree savanna. The three mountains, Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga rise along the Uganda border to 3180 m, but otherwise the altitude of the mainly flat country lies between 400 and 800 m, rising towards the southern border. The White Nile and Sobat rivers bring water from Uganda and Ethiopia respectively. South Sudan is rich in cattle and game and has various National Parks and Game Reserves. Much of the country is sparsely populated open grassland or tree savanna, but fairly intensive agriculture exists along the southern border.

Most of the country has a mean annual rainfall of 800-1500 mm, but more than 2000 mm is experienced on the southern mountains and less than 400 mm near Lake Turkana. There is generally a single rainy season, lasting from April/May to September. However, in the extreme southeast, in the Turkana basin, there are two short rainy seasons, in April/May and November/December.

HABITATS

WETLANDS comprise a dominant habitat, especially during and after the rainy season. The largest area is the 'Sudd', one of Africa's most important wetlands, fed by the Nile and its major tributaries, the Bahr el Arab, Bahr el Ghazal, Lol, Sue, Jur and Sobat. The Sudd has a large inundation zone with seasonally tall grassland, a floating vegetation of reeds, grass, papyrus and water hyacinth, and a variable area of open water. The complex is seriously endangered by the construction of the Jongolei canal. Elsewhere seasonal wetlands result from the flooding of grassland.

GRASSLANDS are found in four types of major importance: The Sudd inundation zone is largely covered by tall grassland during and immediately after the rains, but this is regularly burnt off towards the end of the calendar year by the cattle-owning people. The soil in the whole Nile basin is black 'cotton' clay. Semi arid areas exist in the extreme southeast and around Renk in the north, and here there are patches of open short grassland within Acacia bushland. Patches of short grass also exist within the tree savanna in the southwest, in ironstone areas with poor soil. Finally, luxuriant short grass grows above 1800 m on Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga, mainly on the northern sides of the mountains. Only in recent years has this been regularly burnt in connection with the extension of agricultural activity.

BUSH - AND TREE SAVANNA: The Acacia bushland in the semi-arid north and southeast sometimes forms small Acacia forests along larger seasonal river-banks (Khors). More importantly, however, almost half of the South Sudan, the area west and south of the Sudd, and the Ethiopian highland, is covered by broad-leaved tree savanna or open bushland with seasonal tall grass. Nearer to the south and southwest borders this

often forms better developed woodland and local forest patches.

LOWLAND FORESTS: The only true lowland forests exist around the Imatong Mountains. The three areas concerned, the Talanga, Lotti and Laboni forests, are endangered by forestry and agricultural developments. A number of larger forest patches also exist west of the Nile. These are mainly gallery forests, but some, the so-called 'bowl forests' of Cave and MacDonald cover larger pans. The main examples are along the Kajiko River on the Aloma Plateau, the Aza Forest near Maridi, along the Zaire border near Yambio, and at Bengengai. These western forests are also threatened by development.

HIGHLAND FOREST is confined to the upper slopes of the three mountains along the Uganda border. The forests on Didinga and Dongotona are very small, but Imatong is heavily forested at all altitudes. There are three major types: *Albizia* - *Croton* - *Macaranga* from 1600 to 2400 m, *Podocarpus* up to 3000 m and a small patch of *Ericacea* on Mt. Kinyetti above 3000 m which, however, has been practically destroyed in recent years by regular fires. Most of the Imatong forest is still primary, and forestry activities, including the planting of pine and cypress, are limited to the northern edge around Gilo in the Upper Kinyetti river basin. Here, secondary growth, cultivations and plantations are the major habitats.

STATUS

1. MIGRATORY STATUS. The following abbreviations are given in the heading of each species: PMW = overwintering Palaeartic migrant; PMP = Palaeartic passage migrant; AM = intra-African migrant (Sudan birds have a distinct seasonal migration within the Afrotropical Region, usually across the equator); LM - local migrant (although distinct migrations are not well established the species is only present seasonally, at least in some localities); R = resident (present throughout the year and presumed to breed); V = vagrant (probably extralimital, known from very few records). A question mark indicates that the migratory status given is speculative.

2. BREEDING STATUS. Except in the case of Palaeartic visitors, each species is shown as either BR = breeding recorded (followed by breeding months based on observed or estimated egg-laying time) or NBR - no breeding records. When a breeding month is given in brackets, breeding is only presumed (e.g. birds in breeding condition) but not confirmed.

3. ABUNDANCE. The following terms are used to denote decreasing numerical categories; abundant (many seen each day in the appropriate habitat); common (a few most days); fairly common (a few per month); uncommon (a few each year) and rare. These are somewhat subjective impressions, but provide useful indications and comparisons.

DISTRIBUTION

During the period 1976 - 1980 the author visited all parts of the Region, and special effort was made to survey every major locality and habitat at least once during both the wet and dry season. Areas most often visited were Imatong, Juba, Maridi and Wau. Distributional data for the whole of the Sudan has been plotted in Atlas form using a 1° X 1° square grid (Nikolaus 1987). In the present work distributional descriptions on the South Sudan are given in greater detail, forming the bulk of the species accounts. Sufficient reference to place names and topographical features is given for a species' known range in the Region to be easily interpreted. Apart from the southern mountains and major rivers there are few striking topographical features, and distribution patterns tend to be uncomplicated. Species often range over large areas of similar habitat, so that relatively few localities need be given. For example: 'southwest of Aweil - Wau - Juba' would imply occurrence throughout the southwestern tree savanna area. The species accounts need to be read in conjunction with Maps 1 and 2, and with the gazetteer. Compass points and 'central' are usually abbreviated to N, S, C etc. when used to delimit an area which is part of a larger named area, but the words are given in full when used in other contexts. Mountain(s) is abbreviated to Mt(s); the words river and lake are given in full.

SOURCES OF DATA

This work is based largely on observations made by the author and his wife during continuous fieldwork between 1976 and 1980 (Nikolaus 1979a, b; 1982 a, b), during which distributional data were routinely plotted on a 1° square grid, and intensive netting and ringing produced information on rarer species, on migratory status (Nikolaus & Backhurst 1982) and on the distribution of different races (Nikolaus in prep.). To assist in racial determination about 1000 specimens were collected, and these are now housed in the Naturkunde Museum Stuttgart and the Alexander Koenig Museum Bonn (v.d.Elzen and Konig 1983). Also included here are recent data kindly supplied by the Chicago Field Museum (Imatong, Bengengai, February/March 1976; Traylor & Archer 1982 and *in litt.*); the Copenhagen Museum (Imatong, November/December 1980; F.P. Jensen *in litt.*); and recent field observations from P.J. Dare (November/December 1960), J.S. Fairclough (Mbili/Wau 1981, 1982); J.C. & S Hillman (Bengengai 1980, 1981); F.R. Lambert (Nile and Imatong March/April 1983; and H. Lege (November 1981/January 1982). Most of the 'old' literature reviewed by Cave & MacDonald has been included, as also have data from the collection at the Khartoum Natural History Museum (Bowen 1926, 1931) and from the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) at Tring, from the African Atlases of Hall & Moreau (1970) and Snow (1978), and from field notes of F.O. Cave (Wau 1955; files in the British Museum).

In addition to the author's own records, breeding data are from Mackworth-Praed & Grant (1952, 1955), which included most of the 'old' English literature, Koenig (1911, 1926), M.A. Traylor (*in litt.*) and F.O. Cave (files in the British Museum).

Considerable efforts have been made to trace original old sources, although only major publications are included in the references. Because of the space available for the species accounts, references are only given to support records or statements of special interest, but a more detailed bibliography is available from the author.

ORDER AND NOMENCLATURE

The order and nomenclature followed is generally that used by Britton (1980). Thus, nomenclature is essentially based on White (1960, 1961, 1962a,b, 1963, 1965), though Vaurie (1959, 1965) is usually followed for Palaearctic species. Order of families is that of Wetmore (1960) as modified by Benson *et al.* (1970), and of sub-families within families that of Thompson (1964). Genera and species are listed alphabetically.

FORMAT OF SPECIES IN THE LIST

Each species is listed under a family heading (and Sub-family heading where appropriate) with information given in the following sequence :

- a. Sequential number on the Sudan list (this number is used in the index, not the page number). Comments are included on species not yet recorded, but expected to occur in the Sudan, and on species formerly listed but no longer considered acceptable; these species are included in the systematic list but are not numbered.
- b. Scientific name for the species.
- c. English name (generally those used in Britton 1980).
- d. For ease of cross-reference, the species number in Mackworth-Praed & Grant (1952, 1955) is shown on the right hand side.
- e. The suggested status is given (PMW, PMP, AM, LM, R, V).
- f. Breeding status is given for all Afrotropical species (BR, NBR), together with months of breeding.
- g. A concise resume of known distribution, status, abundance and times of occurrence is given, with information on each sub-species occurring in the region.

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SPECIES RECORDED

Family STRUTHIONIDAE Ostrich

1. *Struthio camelus* Ostrich 1
R LM BR (1, 3, 10)

The race *camelus* is uncommon in the tree savanna and open grassland north of a line from Juba to Wau, decreasing in numbers though locally still common. A 1980 game count in Boma Park gave 2150 for the dry season and 1300 for the wet season.

Family PODICIPEDIDAE Grebes

2. *Tachybaptis ruficollis* Little Grebe 4
R? LM AM? NBR

The race *capensis* is uncommon on large waters. Probably breeding on the White Nile and Lake No. All records are from October - April. Some are possibly resident. Birds in April in Aweil were on passage.

Family PELECANIDAE Pelicans

3. *Pelecanus onocrotalus* White Pelican 31
AM PMW? NBR

The few records are all in January, from the Nile, Sobat and Lol Rivers. The origin of these birds is unknown.

4. *Pelecanus rufescens* Pink-backed Pelican
R LM BR (1, 2)
Fairly common throughout on all suitable waters; more common in winter.

Family PHALACROCARIDAE Cormorants

5. *Phalacrocorax africanus* Long-tailed Cormorant 27
R? LM NBR

The nominate race is common in the dry season on any waters but moves north with the rains. Hundreds roost at Lake No.

Phalacrocorax carbo Cormorant 25
The only record, from Wau, needs confirmation. Probably a rare visitor to large rivers.

Family ANHINGIDAE Darters

6. *Anhinga rufa* Darter 28
R LM BR (8, 9)

The nominate race is a common resident on rivers and larger waters throughout.

Family ARDEIDAE Herons, Bitterns, Egrets

Most species vacate the large Sudd area in the rainy season, probably moving to the northern savanna or Eurasia for breeding. The year-round occurrence of several species around Aweil suggests that some breed locally.

Sub-family Botaurinae

Botaurus stellaris Bittern

The Palaearctic nominate race probably reaches South Sudan. It is known as a rare winter visitor to the North, while there is a single record from Uelle in NE Zaire.

7. *Ixobrychus minutus* Little Bittern

PMP R? LM NBR

Uncommon in swamps and reedbeds. The exact status of the two races is not known. There are specimens of *pøyssii* from Maridi and Tambura, while several examples of the Palaearctic nominate race were caught in October at the Baro River in neighbouring Ethiopia.

8. *Ixobrychus sturmii* Dwarf Bittern

R? LM NBR

Uncommon throughout. There are dated records from Aweil (September) Wau (March), Boma (February) and Torit (November). No information about seasonal movements.

Sub-family Ardeinae

9. *Ardea cinerea* Grey Heron

PMW R? NBR

The nominate race is a fairly common Palaearctic visitor from October to March to marshy places. A few oversummer, but breeding has not yet been reported.

10. *Ardea goliath* Goliath Heron

R? LM BR (11, 12)

Common in the dry season on larger rivers with deep water, where it breeds, moving north during the rains.

11. *Ardea melanocephala* Black-headed Heron

R LM NBR

Common throughout in a variety of open habitats, especially as a dry season visitor. It breeds in the North Sudan from June to August.

12. *Ardea purpurea* Purple Heron

PMW R? BR (5)

The nominate race arrives in September as a locally common Palaearctic visitor along the Nile in the Sudd. Few are seen in summer. Once reported breeding near Shambe.

13. *Ardeola ralloides* Squacco Heron

PMW LM? NBR

The nominate race is a common Palaearctic visitor to marshes and swamps, mainly from September to February; less common in March-April. A few probably oversummer.

14. *Ardeola ibis* Cattle Egret

R? AM NBR

The nominate race is a very common bird throughout, often accompanying cattle or game. Most birds leave in summer, presumably for the North Sudan for breeding. It is likely that they also breed in the northern part of South Sudan.

15.	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Green-backed Heron	45
	R LM?	NBR	
	The race <i>atricapillus</i> is an uncommon but widespread resident of rivers and swamps with dense fringing vegetation. Seasonal movements need confirmation.		
16.	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great White Egret	37
	PMW R? LM	NBR	
	The race <i>melanorhynchos</i> is fairly common, mainly associated with larger rivers and lakes. Nearly all dated records are for the period September to April. They occur throughout the year.		
17.	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron	39
	R?	NBR	
	There are only five records, from Aweng, north of the River Lol, Aweil, Sobat and Lado. It frequents creeks and rivers.		
18.	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	40
	PMW LM	NBR	
	The nominate race is common in wetland habitats. All dated records are for the period August to April.		
19.	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	Yellow-billed Egret	38
	R? LM	NBR	
	The race <i>brachyrhyncha</i> is a non-breeding visitor to swamps and marshes. Mainly absent from May to August. It is less common east of the Nile.		
20.	<i>Gorsachius leuconotus</i>	White-backed Night Heron	49
	R? AM?	NBR	
	Rare, and possibly only a non-breeding visitor. Once recorded from Maridi in February. This species of thick bush vegetation with trees along rivers is common in NE Zaire, and there are records from the Baro River in Ethiopia.		
21.	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Night Heron	48
	PMW R LM	BR (5, 6)	
	The nominate race is fairly common throughout around wetlands. Breeding is reported from Aweil and Shambe. Concentrations in very large roosts at Lake No and the Sobat River in January/February are most probably Palaearctic visitors.		
	Family BALAENICIPITIDAE Shoebill		
22.	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill	54
	R	BR (1, 9 - 12)	
	A resident of the Sudd, much endangered by destruction of papyrus and heavy cattle grazing. Recent counts gave about 6000 birds with the biggest population in the River Lol area and the Bahr-el-Zeral Game Reserve.		
	Family SCOPIDAE Hamerkop		
23.	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Hamerkop	53
	R LM	NBR	
	The nominate race is a common resident throughout wherever there is water, preferably stagnant pools. Recorded up to 3000 m in the Imatong Mountains.		

Family CICONIIDAE Storks

Sub-family Ciconiinae

24. *Anastomus lamelligerus* Open-billed Stork 59
 AM R? BR (6, 7)
 The nominate race is a very common dry season visitor throughout, avoiding only large tracts of dense forest. Exceptional numbers are seen after bush-fires in the Sudd. Birds in the Nimule region August to October probably originate from nearby breeding colonies. Breeding possibly occurs around Aweil.

25. *Ciconia abdimii* Abdim's Stork 58
 AM LM? BR (4,5)
 A breeding visitor in the rains. The main breeding area is in North Sudan, but a few pairs breed in Juba, Bor, Rumbek and the northern parts of the area. Large numbers are seen on passage in April, fewer on southward passage in September and October. Some birds frequent open grasslands in the Sudd and the southeast through the dry season.

26. *Ciconia ciconia* White Stork 55
 PMW PMP
 The nominate race is an uncommon Palaearctic visitor to swamps and grasslands, mainly from November to February. There is a marked southward passage in October and November.

27. *Ciconia episcopus* Woolly-necked Stork 57
 LM AM BR (1, 2, 11, 12)
 The race *microscelis* is a breeding visitor to open country in South Sudan in the dry season. Numbers are always small, sometimes frequenting burnt grassland. There are no records from forest areas along the Zaire border.

28. *Ciconia nigra* Black Stork 56
 PMW
 This Palaearctic migrant is an uncommon winter visitor. All records are of single birds, from Tonj (January), Juba (March), the Imatong Mountains (December, April), Nimule (January) and Bengengai.

29. *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis* Saddle-billed Stork 60
 R BR (1, 9 - 12)
 Fairly common throughout, nearly always in pairs, at larger swamps with permanent water. So far, breeding is only confirmed from the Upper Nile region, but recently fledged birds seen in February and April suggest more widespread breeding.

30. *Leptoptilos crumeniferus* Marabou 61
 R LM BR (1, 10 - 12)
 A widespread and common breeding visitor. Some of the twenty or more documented breeding colonies are small; but the largest, at Thiet, has at least 100 pairs. Concentrations are a feature of bush-fires and drying waterpools late in the dry season (February to March). Few remain during the rains.

Sub-family Mycteriinae

31. *Mycteria ibis* Yellow-billed Stork 62
 R LM BR (10 - 12)
 Uncommon, frequenting marshes and rivers with permanent water.
 Two breeding colonies are known at Ayod and Jebel Kasangor.
 Breeding is also suspected at Aweil. Most or all vacate South
 Sudan during the rains (May - September) and migrate north.

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE Ibises, Spoonbills

Sub-family Threskiornithinae

32. *Botstrychia hagedash* Hadada 65
 R NBR
 The race *brevirostris* is a common resident throughout. It favours
 wooded localities near swamps and rivers.

33. *Plegadis falcinellus* Glossy Ibis 68
 PMW PMP? AM? NBR
 The nominate race is a rather uncommon winter visitor in small
 numbers to large swamps, recorded from Malakal, Lake No, Aweil,
 Kongor and Juba. Up to 500 arrive in Aweil and Kosti in August.
 Numbers decrease markedly in early September. These, and regular
 November/December flocks of 50 - 100 in the Imatong Mountains are
 probably Palaearctic breeders on southward passage.

34. *Threskiornis aethiopica* Sacred Ibis 63
 LM NBR
 The nominate race is a very common non-breeding visitor in the
 dry season, likely to occur at any site. It breeds in North Sudan.
 There are no records during the period May - July.

Sub-family Plataleinae

35. *Platalea alba* African Spoonbill 70
 LM AM? NBR
 An uncommon wanderer to swamps and rivers with permanent water.
 There might be a breeding colony at the Juron River at Jebel
 Kasangor, where this species was noticed in large numbers in
 February.

36. *Platalea leucorodia* Spoonbill 69
 PMW
 The nominate race is a rare Palaearctic visitor, known only from two
 records: Aweil in March (2 birds), Juba in January (2 birds).

Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE Flamingos

Phoenicopterus minor Lesser Flamingo 72
 This species might occur in the extreme southeast near Lake
 Turkana. There is no definite record.

37. *Phoenicopterus ruber* Greater Flamingo 71
 PMW AM? NBR
 The race *roseus*, regular in numbers on the White Nile at Khartoum,
 is only an occasional visitor south to Malakal and Kaka. Khartoum
 records include a bird ringed as a nestling in Iran, but African
 breeders might occur, especially near Lake Turkana in the southeast.

Family ANATIDAE Ducks, Geese

Ducks and Geese are generally rather uncommon in South Sudan. The Aweil/River Lol area is the only region where large numbers are regular. The main wintering range of most Palaearctic species is north of a line from Aweil to Malakal and the Sobat River.

Sub-family Anserinae

38. *Dendrocygna bicolor* Fulvous Whistling Duck 95
 R? LM NBR
 Generally less common than the next species with which it often associates, favouring the same habitat. A record of 50 - 200 at Aweil during late August and early September is noteworthy.

39. *Dendrocygna viduata* White-faced Whistling Duck 94
 R LM BR (6)
 Common resident throughout, favouring sandy rivers in wooded grass-land. Breeding is reported from the Aweil/River Lol area.

Sub-family Anatinae

40. *Alopochen aegyptiacus* Egyptian Goose 99
 R? LM NBR
 An uncommon but widely distributed non-breeding visitor in the dry season. It probably breeds around Aweil.

41. *Anas acuta* Pintail 92
 PMW
 The second most numerous Palaearctic duck wintering in the northern part of South Sudan; regularly seen at Malakal, and the Sobat River. There are no records from further south.

42. *Anas clypeata* Shoveler 80
 PMW
 An uncommon Palaearctic winter visitor occurring in small numbers at wetlands throughout, mostly on larger lakes.

43. *Anas crecca* Teal 87
 PMW
 The nominate race is an uncommon Palaearctic visitor to smaller ponds from January to March. It ranges south to Tonj and Bor, always in small numbers.

44. *Anas erythrorhynchos* Red-billed Duck 91
 AM? V
 A bird mentioned by Cave & Macdonald from the Kengen River near Pibor is the only record. Its status is uncertain.

45. *Anas hottentota* Hottentot Teal 90
 AM NBR
 Collected once at Gogrial in 1956 (Nikolaus 1984).

46. *Anas penelope* Wigeon 86
 PMW
 This Palaearctic visitor is common in North Sudan, but winters in the South Sudan only on larger open waters. Cave & Macdonald included Aweil and the Kengen River in its wintering range.

47. <i>Anas querquedula</i> Garganey	88
PMW PMP	
The most common Palaearctic duck. Numerous flocks of 50 - 100 are regular around Aweil - Malakal. It occurs in smaller numbers on larger waters throughout, both in winter and on passage. A bird ringed at Juba (November) was shot in USSR (56°00'N, 71°30'E) (October).	
18. <i>Anas sparsa</i> Black Duck	84
R	BR (1, 2)
The race <i>leucostigma</i> is resident on wooded mountain streams in the Imatong Mountains, and along the Kajiko River south of Yei.	
19. <i>Aythya fuligula</i> Tufted Duck	78
PMW	
Cave & Macdonald recorded this Palaearctic species south to Malakal. There are no recent records.	
50. <i>Aythya nyroca</i> White-eyed Pochard	75
PMW	
A rare Palaearctic visitor known only from a single flock at Aweil in March (Cave & Macdonald 1955).	
51. <i>Netta erythrophthalma</i> Southern Pochard	77
AM	NBR
The race <i>brunnea</i> is possibly an overlooked non-breeding visitor from southern Africa, recently recorded from the Upper Nile swamps, frequenting open water.	
52. <i>Nettapus auritus</i> African Pygmy Goose	97
R? LM AM?	NBR
Locally common in the rainy season at deep pools with reeds and floating vegetation, including up to 30 at Aweil in August - September. There are records of single birds from Aweil, Meshra-er-Req, Pibor, Lake Nibor, Maridi and Yei.	
53. <i>Plectopterus gambensis</i> Spur-winged Goose	100
R? LM AM?	BR (9)
The nominate race is fairly common on swampy grasslands throughout. Most birds move north in the rainy season, from May. In August - September large concentrations with flocks of 50 - 200 at Aweil are noteworthy.	
54. <i>Pteronetta hartlaubii</i> Hartlaub's Duck	93
R	BR (7, 8)
Resident along forest streams in Zandeland, near the Zaire border, where it was reported to be locally common (Cave & Macdonald 1955). Present status unknown.	
55. <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> Knob-billed Goose	98
AM LM R?	NBR
Locally common, favouring larger swamps. In northern areas it is most frequent and numerous from mid-June to late October, possibly as a breeding visitor. Daily counts of 100 - 300 at Aweil in August - September are noteworthy. Three ringed birds from Zimbabwe have been recovered in southern Darfur.	

56. *Thalassornis leuconotus* White-backed Duck 74
 R? LM? NBR
 There is an unlabelled specimen in the Khartoum Museum, probably from Gogrial in 1956. Otherwise, there is only one recent sight record, from the Upper Nile region.

The following ducks might occur, but have not been recorded so far :

<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Wigeon	89
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	85
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	83
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	European Pochard	76

Family SAGITARIDAE Secretary Bird

57. *Sagittarius serpentarius* Secretary Bird 103
 R? LM NBR
 Confined to the extreme southeast, east of Kapoeta, frequenting Acacia savanna country. It is likely that breeders from North Sudan enter the grasslands of the Sudd during the dry season.

Family ACCIPITRIDAE Birds of prey (Vultures, Eagles, Hawks etc.)

Sub-family Aegypiinae

58. *Gypohierax angolensis* Palm-nut Vulture 161
 R? LM NBR
 Not uncommon in the forest region along the Zaire border. Records are for July - February, suggesting that there are seasonal movements, perhaps necessitated by a lack of ripe palm nuts. The record from Didinga in Snow (1978) is unsubstantiated.

59. *Gyps africanus* White-backed Vulture 107
 R LM BR (11, 12)
 Resident throughout, more common in the south. Breeds commonly in tall trees in the open savanna between Kapoeta and Boma. In the rainy season records are restricted to larger towns like Juba, Wau and Torit, where regular food is available at slaughter houses. This species is more numerous than the next in most areas, though the position is reversed north of Malakal.

60. *Gyps rueppellii* Rüppell's Vulture 106
 R LM BR (11, 12)
 Mainly restricted to the area east of Maridi - Malakal, but also occurs in the extreme west at Boro and Kafia Kingi. Large breeding colonies are known on precipitous rocks at Amadi and Boma. Most records are for October - April; May - September records are all from around nesting sites.

61. *Neophron monachus* Hooded Vulture 111
 R LM? NBR
 A common resident throughout, except east of Kapoeta where it is replaced by the Egyptian Vulture. Numbers are much reduced during the rains.

52. *Neophron percnopterus* Egyptian Vulture 110
 R? PMW LM NBR
 Uncommon north of Malakal and in the Ilemi Triangle, replacing the hooded Vulture in the more arid regions.

53. *Torgos tracheliotus* Lappet-faced Vulture 108
 R LM BR (1, 11, 12)
 Restricted to the Acacia grasslands of the southeast, ranging west to the Nile in the dry seasons. Common near Boma where it breeds on tall trees on open plains. Birds from North Sudan wander to northern areas in the dry season.

54. *Trigonoceps occipitalis* White-headed Vulture 109
 R LM BR (11, 12)
 Scarce in the forest region along the Zaire border, but otherwise fairly common throughout. It breeds in large trees on the Boma Plateau. Numbers are much reduced during the rainy season.

Sub-family Gypaetinae

Gypaetus barbatus Lammergeyer 162
 No records. The race *meridionalis* is likely to occur in the Imatong and Didinga Mountains along the border with Uganda.

Sub-family Circinae

55. *Circus aeruginosus* Eurasian Marsh Harrier 184
 PMW PMP
 The Palaearctic nominate race is regular around Aweil and the Sudd on passage in late August and September. Numbers winter in December - February but there are few records for October - November and March. Always associated with swampy places.

56. *Circus macrourus* Pallid Harrier 183
 PMW
 A Palaearctic visitor to open grassland throughout from December to March. Common in the drier parts of the southeast, but rather uncommon elsewhere. No obvious evidence of passage.

57. *Circus pygargus* Montagu's Harrier 182
 PMW
 A Palaearctic visitor to open grassland throughout from December to March, typically in wetter places than those favoured by the Pallid Harrier.

58. *Circus ranivorus* African Marsh Harrier 184
 V? R? NBR
 Status not clear. An immature bird caught and ringed near Juba in October supports recent sight records in the Sudd (Nikolaus 1979).

Sub-family Polyboroidinae

59. *Polyboroides radiatus* Harrier Hawk 185
 R BR (1, 2)
 The race *typus* is an uncommon resident of better wooded savanna. It also occurs in the large tracts of forest along the Zaire border, and in the forested parts of the Imatong Mountains. There are no records from open grasslands of the Sudd and the Ilemi Triangle.

Sub-family Circaetinae

70. *Circaetus cinerascens* Banded Snake Eagle 157
 R BR (1 - 3)
 A common resident of forests in the Yei, Imatong, Didinga and Boma areas. There is no record from the Zande forests along the Zaire border.

71. *Circaetus cinereus* Brown Snake Eagle 153
 R LM BR (1)
 An uncommon bird of more heavily wooded savanna. There are records from Wau, Amadi, Kajo Kaji, Torit and Didinga

72. *Circaetus gallicus* Short-toed Snake Eagle 152, 154, 155
 (Including Beaudouin's Snake Eagle *C.g. beaudouini* and Black-chested Snake Eagle *C.g. pectoralis*)
 PMW R? LM BR (1)
 The nominate Palaearctic race is an uncommon visitor throughout, from October to March, recorded from Boma, Aweil, Juba, Torit, Kapoeta and the Nile north of Malakal. The few records of the race *beaudouini* are from Aweil, the Sudd and the Lol River in January and March; status uncertain, but probably an uncommon seasonal visitor to wetter grasslands. The race *pectoralis* is uncommon in the area southeast of Juba, mostly frequenting Acacia grassland; all records are for the period October - May.

73. *Terathopius ecaudatus* Bateleur 159
 R LM NBR
 A widespread and common resident, frequenting all kinds of habitats but preferring open wooded savanna. It breeds at the end of the rainy season.

Sub-family Accipitrinae

74. *Accipiter badius* Shikra 176
 R LM NBR
 The race *sphenurus* is a fairly common resident in savanna and Acacia woodland throughout. Local northward movements during the rains are reported.

75. *Accipiter brevipes* Levant Sparrowhawk 175
 PMW
 The only record of this Palaearctic migrant is a specimen from Boma in December, but recent observations in North Sudan suggest wintering east of the Nile (Nikolaus 1984).

76. *Accipiter melanoleucus* Great Sparrowhawk 174
 R NBR
 The nominate race is an uncommon resident of heavily wooded savanna. There are recent records from Li Rangu, Zande, Gilo, the Upper Talanga and the Imatong Mountains.

77. *Accipiter minullus* Little Sparrowhawk 170
 R?
 NBR
 The nominate race is a widespread but uncommon resident. Most records are from the Acacia woodlands in the southeast and north of Malakal. West of the Nile recorded only from Juba and Amadi.

78. *Accipiter rufiventris* Rufous Sparrowhawk 173
 R? V? NBR
 The nominate race was observed once in April 1980 in the Imatong Mountains at Gilo (Nikolaus 1982). A record for the Kapoeta/Boma Hills region given by Snow (1978) is an error.

79. *Accipiter tachiro* African Goshawk 177
 R? NBR
 Uncommon in forested regions. The race *unduliventer* occurs at Boma Hills, while birds from the Imatong Mountains are assigned to *sparsimfasciatus*.

80. *Accipiter tousenelii* Red-chested Goshawk W 162
 R? NBR
 The race *canescens* is probably a rare resident of the forests along the Zaire border. It has been collected by Traylor (1977) (Traylor & Archer 1982).

81. *Aquila nipalensis* Steppe Eagle 138
 PMW PMP
 The race *orientalis* winters regularly in small numbers from late December to February. Passage birds are noted east of the Nile from late September to December and in April.

82. *Aquila pomarina* Lesser Spotted Eagle
 PMP
 The nominate Palaearctic race has been recorded only east of the Nile. Precise status is uncertain however, because of former confusion with Tawny Eagle and Steppe Eagle.

83. *Aquila rapax* Tawny Eagle 139
 LM? AM NBR
 The race *belisarius* is probably only a non-breeding visitor from North Sudan. It is fairly common throughout all savanna regions from October to May.

84. *Aquila verreauxi* Verreaux's Eagle 136
 R NBR
 This species which favours rocky escarpments, has been reported from Imatong at Mt. Kinyeti and Upper Talanga, and from the Uganda side of the Didinga Mountains.

85. *Aquila wahlbergi* Wahlberg's Eagle 142
 R? AM? NBR
 A non-breeding visitor from December to April, it was seen in large numbers together with Black Kites and Tawny Eagles in late March - early April after heavy rains in the Amadi/Yei region. It might breed in the Torit/Kapoeta area where it is recorded throughout the year.

86. *Butastur rufipennis* Grasshopper Buzzard 158
 R AM BR (3, 5)
 A locally very common breeding visitor in the dry season in any habitat except rain forest. Birds leave for the North Sudan from the end of May and return in October. Large numbers congregate about bush fires.

87. <i>Buteo augur</i>	Augur Buzzard	167
R	NBR	
The nominate race is resident at Gilo/Imatong Mountains; also recorded from Boma, Didinga and Kajo Kaji. A bird of the highlands, favouring forest edges and cultivation.		
88. <i>Buteo auguralis</i>	Red-necked Buzzard	168
R? LM	BR (2)	
Not uncommon in better wooded savanna south of Wau - Torit, and along the Ethiopian border. Some birds might move north during the rains.		
89. <i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard	163
PMW PMP		
The race <i>vulpinus</i> is a locally common Palaearctic visitor and passage migrant mainly east of the Nile. Passage birds are seen regularly in Imatong in October and March - early April.		
90. <i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard	166
PMW		
The Palaearctic nominate race is an uncommon winter visitor from October to March, favouring dry hills. Rare in the Sudd and further south.		
91. <i>Buteo tachardus</i>	Mountain Buzzard	165
R? LM	NBR	
The race <i>oreophilus</i> is fairly common in the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mountains. There are no records between mid-May and the beginning of August.		
92. <i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle	145
PMW PMP		
The nominate race is an uncommon Palaearctic winter visitor. Records are from Renk, Maridi, Juba, Torit, Kapoeta and the Kenya/Sudan border from November to March. Passage has been noticed in November and March.		
93. <i>Hieraetus spilogaster</i>	African Hawk Eagle	143
R? LM	NBR	
An uncommon dry season visitor favouring well-wooded hilly country. Recorded from Boro, Wau, Juba, Torit and Boma.		
94. <i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	Lizard Buzzard	150
R LM	BR (3)	
An uncommon resident in better wooded savanna and forest edges in the southern part, rare in the west, north to Wau.		
95. <i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	Long-crested Hawk Eagle	149
R LM	BR (4)	
Common throughout. A bird of wooded savanna and cultivation. Absent from the grasslands of the Sudd. Some move north during the rains.		
96. <i>Melierax gabar</i>	Gabar Goshawk	178
R	NBR	
A fairly common resident throughout in any kind of woodland except in the forests of Imatong and Zandeland. Less common than Dark Chanting Goshawk.		

97. *Melierax metabates* Dark Chanting Goshawk 180
 R LM BR (4, 5)
 The nominate race is a common resident throughout in any kind of woodland except the green forests in Zandeland and Imatong.

98. *Polemaetus bellicosus* Martial Eagle 146
 R LM NBR
 An uncommon resident of the savanna along the western, southern and eastern borders.

99. *Stephanoaetus coronatus* Crowned Eagle 147
 R BR (1)
 A rare resident of the forest region, which has been reported breeding on the south side of the Imatong Mountains. Occasionally seen at Gilo. An old record from Bahr-el-Ghazal (Butler 1908) is unlikely.

100. *Urotriorchis macrourus* Long-tailed Hawk 181
 R? LM NBR
 First recorded in January 1982 at Bengengai (J.C. Hillman in litt.)
 A rare forest species; precise status unclear.

Sub-family Milvinae

101. *Haliaeetus vocifer* Fish Eagle 160
 R BR (1, 10 - 12)
 A common resident throughout at any permanent water.

102. *Milvus migrans* Black Kite 132
 PMW PMP R LM AM? BR (1, 2, 12)
 The Palaearctic race *migrans* is a winter visitor and passage migrant throughout from October to April. The Yellow-billed Kite *M.m. parasitus* is a breeding visitor and resident. After breeding, most birds depart in April and May and return in August. Enormous numbers concentrate around bush fires and drying swamps. The race *aegyptius* probably also occurs. Distribution and relative abundance of the different races are not well documented.

Sub-family Perninae

103. *Pernis apivorus* Honey Buzzard 135
 PMW? PMP?
 Status uncertain but apparently rare; only one definite record, from Bengengai in November (J.C. Hillman in litt.).

104. *Chelictinia riocourii* Swallow-tailed Kite 131
 LM AM? BR (4)
 Only recorded from the Ilemi Triangle, where it arrives, presumably from East Africa, in February for breeding. A bird was seen flying south over Gilo in November. Birds from North Sudan occasionally come south to Malakal in the dry season.

105. *Elanus caeruleus* Black-shouldered Kite 133
 R? LM AM? NBR
 The nominate race is common throughout open savannas in the dry season from November to April. Around Juba, birds are recorded also from August to October.

106. *Macheiramphus alcinus* Bat Hawk 134
 R LM? NBR
 Recorded from Juba (January), Lol River (March) and Aweil (August). Always associated with a large supply of small bats.

Family PANDIONIDAE Osprey

107. *Pandion haliaetus* Osprey 186
 PMW
 The nominate race is a rare visitor to permanent lakes and the Nile. Records are from Malakal (February), Lake Nibor and Nimule (January), and Maridi (August).

Family FALCONIDAE Falcons

108. *Falco alopex* Fox Kestrel 125
 R LM NBR
 A locally common resident on mountains and cliffs, most common in the southeast. Local movements are indicated by its appearance in the non-breeding season far from rocky mountains.

109. *Falco ardosiaceus* Grey Kestrel 127
 R? LM NBR
 Frequents open savanna and possibly breeds throughout; locally common during the dry season; undertakes short range movements which are not well understood.

110. *Falco biarmicus* Lanner Falcon 113
 R LM BR (1, 2)
 Now an uncommon resident, its numbers having decreased in the last thirty years. The race *abyssinicus* is reported in the southeast from Bor to Nimule and Lake Turkana. Birds at Malakal, Kaka and Aweil (north of 8°N) belong to the race *tanypterus*.

111. *Falco cherrug* Saker Falcon 121
 PMW
 The nominate race is a rare Palaearctic visitor in the east, recorded south to Kajo Kaji, but not recently (Cave & Macdonald 1955).

112. *Falco chicquera* Red-necked Falcon 122
 R? LM BR (1 - 4)
 The race *ruficollis* is a widespread breeding visitor which is locally fairly common; it nests in *Borassus* and sometimes *Hyphaene* palms. Records are all from January to April and July/August; movements require clarification.

113. *Falco cuvieri* African Hobby 116
 R LM? NBR
 A rare resident of hilly savanna country in the southern part; reported from Boma, Nataporoputh Hills, Lado, Ye, Mt. Baginzi and Tonj.

114. *Falco fasciinucha* Taita Falcon 114
 R? LM? NBR
 Rare; it has been reported from high lava cliffs northwest of Lokitaung on the Kenya/Sudan border (Dowsett 1977).

Falco naumanni Lesser Kestrel

Status uncertain; no definite record for South Sudan but perhaps overlooked due to confusion with Common Kestrel. In North Sudan it is common on passage and winters locally, the two species often being seen together around grass fires.

115. *Falco pelegrinoides* Barbary Falcon 112
PMW
Probably a rare visitor to the arid extreme southeast, recorded from Kapoeta in February 1969 (Nikolaus pers. obs.).

116. *Falco peregrinus* Peregrine Falcon 112
PMW? R? LM NBR
Reported in open savanna north of Malakal in February and around Juba in January, February and October. The status of the various races needs to be clarified; *minor* is probably a rare resident and wanderer, recently identified at Aweil in August; the Palaearctic *calidus* may occur.

117. *Falco subbuteo* Hobby 115
PMP
The nominate Palaearctic race is a rare passage migrant, reported from Juba in November and Nimule in April.

118. *Falco tinnunculus* Kestrel 123
PMW PMP? R NBR
Nearly all records refer to Palaearctic migrants of the nominate race, wintering between December and February, and rarely in November and March. Common in the dry grass savanna north of Malakal and in the southeast, but uncommon in the grasslands of the Sudd and River Lol. The resident race *rufescens* has been reported from Boma.

Falco vespertinus Red-footed Falcon 119
There are no definite records, but it might be expected on passage in western areas since Lynes reported pronounced autumn passage at Darfur.

119. *Polihierax semitorquatus* Pygmy Falcon 129
R LM NBR
Fairly common resident in the dry thorn-bush country of the Ilemi Triangle (east of Kapoeta) and west to Juba as an uncommon wanderer in the dry season. It is known to take over nests of White-headed Buffalo Weaver for breeding and nesting.

The following species might occur :

<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i> Ovampo Sparrowhawk	172
<i>Aquila clanga</i> Greater Spotted Eagle	140
<i>Hieraetus dubius</i> Ayres' Hawk Eagle	144
<i>Melierax poliopterus</i> Pale Chanting Goshawk	179
<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i> Cuckoo Hawk	130
<i>Falco concolor</i> Sooty Falcon	117
<i>Falco eleonorae</i> Eleonora's Falcon	118
<i>Falco rupicoloides</i> White-eyed Kestrel	124

Family PHASIANIDAE Quails, Francolins

120. *Coturnix chinensis* Blue Quail 213
 R? LM? AM? BR (9)
 A rare bird of wetter short grassland. Recorded only twice from Juba and from Yei, where it was breeding at the end of the rains. (Cave & Macdonald 1955; Nikolaus pers. obs.).

121. *Coturnix coturnix* Quail 211
 R? AM? PMW? NBR
 Uncommon in short grassland; recorded from Aweil (March, September), Lado (January) and Juba (September, October, November). It is not clear to what extent these birds belong to the nominate Palaearctic race or, especially in the south, to the African race *erlangeri*.

122. *Coturnix delegorguei* Harlequin Quail 212
 R? LM AM BR (8, 9, 12)
 The nominate race is in some years a very common visitor to Acacia short grassland from May to December east of Torit. Occasional wanderers are reported from Aweil, Tonj, Kongor and Malakal. Numbers and movements are irregular.

123. *Francolinus clappertoni* Clapperton's Francolin 202
 R BR (9, 11)
 A fairly common resident of open savanna. Three races occur: *heuglini* northwards from Bor and Tambura, *gedgi* in the south from the Nile at Juba to Didinga, and *cavei* on the Boma Plateau.

124. *Francolinus icterorhynchus* Heuglin's Francolin 201
 R BR (10 - 12)
 The nominate race is a common resident of wooded savanna west of the Nile from Kajo Kaji to Tonj and Kafia Kingi.

125. *Francolinus lathami* Forest Francolin 189
 R NBR
 The race *schubotzi* is a rare resident of the gallery forest in Zandeland.

126. *Francolinus leucosceptus* Yellow-necked Spurfowl 210
 R NBR
 The race *infuscatus* is a fairly common resident in the extreme southeast from Kapoeta to Boma and Lake Turkana, frequenting dry grass plains.

127. *Francolinus levaillantoides* Smith's (Archer's) Greywing 196
 R NBR
 The race *archeri* is a rare resident of the extreme southeast and is only known from specimens from Natoporoputh Hills and Nagishot, Didinga Mountains. A species frequenting dry rocky slopes with sparse grass.

128. *Francolinus schlegelii* Banded Francolin 191
 R NBR
 Uncommon resident in the western Bahr-el-Ghazal west of Wau and Gogrial, favouring thickly wooded savanna with clearings. Invariably found in association with "Ka" trees *Isoberlinia doka*. Probably breeding September - October.

129. *Francolinus sephaena* Crested Francolin 195
 R BR (6, 12)
 The race *grantii* is a common resident in the southeast from Juba to Boma and Didinga, favouring bushy savanna. Recent records north to Wau and Malakal may have been young Clapperton's Francolin, but needs confirmation

130. *Francolinus squamatus* Scaly Francolin 204
 R BR (3, 11)
 The race *schuetti* is locally common in the extreme south from Didinga to Zande, favouring secondary growth and cultivation adjoining mountain and gallery forests up to 2400 m.

131. *Ptilopachus petrosus* Stone Partridge 214
 R BR (10)
 Common resident south west of Kapoeta - Aweil. Two races occur: *florentiae* in the hilly country of Equatoria; *brehmi* in the iron-stone country of Bahr-el-Ghazal. The exact limits of the two races are not clear.

Family NUMIDIDAE Guineafowls

132. *Guttera edouardi* Crested Guineafowl 217
 R BR (3, 11, 12)
 The race *sethsmithi* is an uncommon resident of the Imatong foothills and Zande gallery forests.

133. *Numida meleagris* Tufted Guineafowl 216
 R BR (8 - 10)
 The race *major* is a common resident of the savanna country south of Lat. 10°N and favours Acacia woodland. Often near water and in large flocks. North of Malakal it is replaced by the nominate race.

The following species might occur :

Francolinus streptophorus Ring-necked Francolin 193
 (In Nimule, Imatong, Didinga).

Acryllium vulturinum Vulturine Guineafowl 219
 (In the extreme southeast).

Family TURNICIDAE Button Quails, Quail Plover

134. *Ortyxelos meiffreni* Quail Plover 367
 R? NBR
 Rare: recorded only once, in the dry grassland of the Boma plains in February (Nikolaus pers. obs.).

135. *Turnix sylvatica* Button Quail 365
 R? LM? AM? NBR
 The race *lepurana* is very little recorded. It favours overgrown cultivation and open grassland. Records are from Wau, the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and recently near Renk in February. Always single birds or couples.

Family GRUIDAE Cranes

136. *Antropoides virgo* Demoiselle Crane 246
 PMW
 No recent records, but small parties have been reported wintering (October to March) as far south as the Sobat River, where they frequented dry Acacia grassland and river margins.

137. *Balearica pavonina* Crowned Crane 244
 R LM BR (8 - 10)
 The race *ceciliae* is a common resident throughout except along the Zaire border and in the extreme southeast; favours the drier margins of rivers and cultivation, often in large flocks. Nests in marshy areas of the Sudd and the River Lol. The race *gibbericeps* might occur as a visitor from Uganda along the southern border.

Family RALLIDAE Rails, Crakes

138. *Crex crex* Corncrake 223
 PMW? PMP
 Probably an overlooked and uncommon passage migrant, only once recorded (Hartlaub 1881). Numbers recorded in the North Sudan would suggest that it regularly passes through the South.

139. *Crex egregia* African Crake 224
 LM? AM? NBR
 Only recorded from the Yei area and Juba from July to September, frequenting reeds and moist grassland.

140. *Gallinula angulata* Lesser Moorhen 240
 R? LM AM? NBR
 Rare: recorded from Tambura, Kagelu and Kajo Kaji, frequenting moist places in woodlands.

141. *Limnocorax flavirostra* Black Crake 225
 R BR (7, 11)
 A locally not uncommon resident in marshy grasslands and swamps throughout, where it is more frequently seen than other crakes. No records from the forest regions in Zande and Imatong, the arid southeast, or along the Ethiopian border.

142. *Porphyrio alleni* Allen's Gallinule 239
 R? LM BR (7, 8)
 Locally common during the rainy season in reedbeds and large marshy places. Very common at Aweil in August. Also reported from Geigar (September), Malakal (June) and Meshra er Req (March). It is not clear whether most birds leave the South during the dry season or whether they move to permanent swamps along the big rivers.

Porzana parva Little Crake 229
 No definite records but occurrences in North Sudan and Uganda indicate that this secretive bird may be wintering or passing through.

143. *Porzana porzana* Spotted Crake 227
 PMW? PMP
 Probably a fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor, even though records are few. Reported on passage in October and March.

144. <i>Rallus caerulescens</i> African Water Rail	222
R?	NBR
Rare: probably a resident at Gilo/Itibol where it has been recently observed in March and December in thick secondary growth along the Kinyetti River at 2000 m.	
145. <i>Sarothrura affinis</i> Chestnut-tailed Pygmy Crake	230
R?	BR (4)
The race <i>antonii</i> was collected once (in breeding condition) at Kipia. A bird of short montane grassland.	
146. <i>Sarothrura elegans</i> Buff-spotted Pygmy Crake	236
R? LM	NBR
Recorded from Kagelu, near Yei, in October and from Torit in January. A secretive bird of open forest and thickets.	
147. <i>Sarothrura pulchra</i> White-spotted Pygmy Crake	235
R?	NBR
The race <i>centralis</i> has been recorded only once, at Bengengai in Zande (Cave & Macdonald 1955). A rare secretive bird of swampy localities in deep forests; probably a resident.	
The following species might occur :	
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> Moorhen	239
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> Purple Gallinule	237
<i>Porzana pusilla</i> Baillon's Crake	228
<i>Fulica cristata</i> Red-knobbed Coot	242
Family OTIDIDAE Bustards	
148. <i>Eupodotis hartlaubii</i> Hartlaub's Bustard	253
R? LM	NBR
Locally common and probably resident in Acacia short grass savanna in the extreme southeast and north of Malakal.	
149. <i>Eupodotis melanogaster</i> Black-bellied Bustard	258
R? LM	NBR
Fairly common in the dry season throughout the broad-leaved tall grass savanna. During the rains most birds move to the North.	
150. <i>Eupodotis ruficrista</i> Buff-crested Bustard	257
R? LM	NBR
The race <i>gindiana</i> is uncommon to rare, frequenting dry thornbush savanna in the extreme southeast. Movements require clarification.	
151. <i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i> Senegal Bustard	256
R	BR (4)
The race <i>canicollis</i> is a fairly common resident of the dry grassland in the extreme southeast. The nominate race might occur in the northwest.	
152. <i>Neotis denhami</i> Denham's Bustard	251
R? LM	BR (1, 2)
The nominate race is the commonest large bustard of open grassland and tree savanna in the South Sudan. It is replaced by the Kori Bustard in the arid southeast and by the Arabian Bustard in the	

North. However, all three species might be seen together along the Ethiopian border. Birds leave during the rains for the North. Local movements require clarification, especially in relation to those of Kori and Arabian Bustard.

153. *Neotis heuglini* Heuglin's Bustard 252
R? NBR
Status unknown. According to Snow (1978) recorded from the extreme southeast near Lake Turkana.

154. *Otis arabs* Arabian Bustard 249
LM BR (2, 3)
The race *butleri* is not uncommon during the dry season when it visits open grassland with few trees or bushes. It occurs from the Nile east to the Ethiopian border and south to Lake Turkana, where it overlaps with the Kori Bustard. Birds move north during the rains.

155. *Otis kori* Kori Bustard 250
R? LM NBR
The race *struthiunculus* is a common dry season visitor to the arid region of the extreme southeast. Commonly seen in open savanna on the Boma Plateau. Movements require clarification.

Family JACANIDAE Jacanas

156. *Actophilornis africanus* Jacana 264
R LM BR (7, 8)
A very common resident throughout on swamps and open water with floating vegetation. Local movements are associated with seasonal change of habitat.

157. *Microparra capensis* Lesser Jacana 265
R? LM NBR
Rare: recorded from Kodok, Aweil, Shambe, Pibor and the south of the Zeraf River. Most records are in the rainy season. Like the Jacana it is associated with floating vegetation. Recent records from Khartoum suggest seasonal movements within the Sudan.

Family ROSTRATULIDAE Painted Snipe

158. *Rostratula bengalensis* Painted Snipe 297
R? LM AM? NBR
The nominate race is a very local bird of swamps with mudbanks and thick vegetation. Common from Juba south to Kajo Kaji, and once recorded from Kodok. Records are all from the period August to April.

Family CHARADRIIDAE Plovers

159. *Charadrius alexandrinus* Kentish Plover 269
PMW PMP
Common Palaearctic visitor to the White Nile in the North Sudan, but inland records further south are rare. One was ringed at Aweil in September 1979.

160. *Charadrius asiaticus* Caspian Plover 277
 PMW PMP
 A Palaearctic visitor to semi-arid savanna and grassland, wintering very commonly in North Sudan south to Malakal; occasionally reported from Tonj, Li Rangu and Lado. Expected in the extreme southeast on spring and autumn migration.

161. *Charadrius dubius* Little Ringed Plover 267
 PMW PMP
 The race *curonicus* is an uncommon but regular Palaearctic visitor from October to April. It favours muddy riverbanks and open grassland near rivers. A young bird ringed in East Germany (August) was controlled in the same autumn (November) at Juba.

162. *Charadrius forbesi* Forbes' Plover 273
 LM AM? NBR
 Uncommon in open ironstone clearings in tall-grass savanna of Bahr-el-Ghazal west of the river Jur. Several pairs, observed near Wau and Tambura in July and August, showed breeding behaviour. Possibly a breeding visitor during the rainy season.

163. *Charadrius hiaticula* Ringed Plover 266
 PMW PMP
 The race *tundrae* is a regular Palaearctic visitor in small numbers throughout, frequenting the banks of large rivers. Records at Juba from August to November probably refer to passage birds; records from Wau, Lake No, Sobat, Malakal and Renk are from winter and spring up to May.

Charadrius leschenaultii Great Sandplover 275
 A Palaearctic species which might occur along the Nile.

164. *Charadrius mongolus* Mongolian Sandplover 274
 PMW
 The race *atrifrons* is a rare Palaearctic visitor, recorded once in January 1978 near Juba (Nikolaus pers. obs.); eight birds stayed during day-time at a muddy swamp and flew to dry grassland at night.

165. *Charadrius pecuarius* Kittlitz's Sandplover 271
 PMW? LM AM? NBR
 Uncommon to rare; the nominate race is recorded in small numbers on short grassland along the Nile at Juba from August to October and in March.

166. *Charadrius tricollaris* Three-banded Plover 272
 LM NBR
 The nominate race is an uncommon to rare visitor to rivers in the southeast; reported only in November along the Nile near Juba and in December at a sandy river near the Kenya border.

167. *Pluvialis squatarola* Grey Plover 279
 PMW PMP
 A rare Palaearctic visitor, reported from a muddy riverbank near Juba in October and January (Nikolaus pers. obs.).

168. *Vanellus albiceps* White-headed Plover 290
 R? NBR
 Rare; recorded only from sandy rivers in Bahr-el-Ghazal (Ibba, Numatina, Sue, Busseri).

169. *Vanellus coronatus* Crowned Lapwing 281
 R LM? NBR
 The nominate race is a fairly common resident in the extreme south-east where it frequents dry open thorn bush country; usually in small numbers.

170. *Vanellus crassirostris* Long-toed Lapwing 293
 R LM? NBR
 The nominate race is common, but confined to the larger permanent waters with floating vegetation, such as the Sobat, Bahr-el-Ghazal and the Nile north to Renk.

171. *Vanellus leucurus* White-tailed Plover 185
 PMW
 A rather uncommon Palaearctic visitor from October to March, frequenting swampy grassland. So far recorded only from Aweil but should occur along the Nile south to Malakal.

172. *Vanellus senegallus* Wattled Plover 291
 R LM? BR (3)
 The nominate race is a fairly common resident throughout, preferring damp localities in savanna and sometimes open grassland. There is indication of some northward migration in the rainy season.

173. *Vanellus spinosus* Spur-winged Plover 286
 PMW? R? LM BR (2, 3)
 A common resident throughout along open waters and swamps. In the non-breeding season it occurs usually in small parties, and shows local movements.

174. *Vanellus tectus* Black-headed Plover 292
 R LM? BR (3, 4, 6, 7)
 The nominate race is a common resident of less arid grassland and Acacia savanna in southeastern and northern areas. Seasonal movements probably occur.

Family SCOLOPACIDAE Sandpipers, Snipes

WADERS

Palaearctic waders are more or less dependent on marshy grassland or mudbanks, which are widespread at the time of autumn migration and up to November/December. Later in winter and during spring migration, such habitat has largely dried up, so that wader numbers in autumn are much greater than in spring.

Sub-family Tringinae

175. *Actitis hypoleucus* Common Sandpiper 312
 PMW PMP
 A common Palaearctic visitor throughout to any type of wetland from July to April. Passage birds are noticed from July to November and again in March and April. Birds ringed in South Africa and Zimbabwe in December were recovered respectively near Torit in April and at Yambio in March

176. *Tringa erythropus* Spotted Redshank 316
 PMW PMP
 An uncommon to rare Palaearctic winter visitor, mainly from December to March, to the Nile and large rivers in northern Bahr-el-Ghazal. Common at Aweil from late August.

177. *Tringa glareola* Wood Sandpiper 314
 PMW PMP
 A common Palaearctic visitor and passage migrant to swampy grassland throughout from August to April. Most birds move further south between November and January because of habitat deterioration in the dry season. A bird ringed near Juba in October was recovered in the U.S.S.R. (66°30'N, 70°38'E) in June.

178. *Tringa nebularia* Greenshank 318
 PMW PMP
 A common Palaearctic visitor in small numbers throughout to sandy rivers and swampy waters, from August to the beginning of May.

179. *Tringa ochropus* Green Sandpiper 313
 PMW PMP
 A common Palaearctic passage migrant and uncommon winter visitor, mainly to pools in savanna and forest streams, but more widespread on passage. Recorded from August to April with passage from August to October and March to April.

180. *Tringa stagnatilis* Marsh Sandpiper 317
 PMW PMP
 A common Palaearctic visitor to marshy grassland along the Nile and sandy rivers in Bahr-el-Ghazal from August to April; uncommon south of Wau and Bor.

181. *Tringa totanus* Redshank 315
 PMW PMP
 A common Palaearctic visitor to marshy grassland along the Nile and sandy rivers in Bahr-el Ghazal from August to April; uncommon south of Wau and Bor.

182. *Xenus cinereus* Terek Sandpiper 311
 PMP
 Recorded only once from the Nile near Juba in November 1978 on muddy grassland (Nikolaus pers. obs.).

Sub-family Scolopacinae

183. *Gallinago gallinago* Common Snipe 298
 PMW PMP
 The nominate race is a common Palaearctic visitor to marshy grasslands throughout. Most common during autumn passage from late August to November; rare after February. Two birds ringed at Juba in October were controlled at the same site in November and January of the same winter.

184. *Gallinago media* Great Snipe 299
 PMP
 Recorded from Wau, Juba and Lado, between September and November and in April, when regularly seen on grassy marshes near larger rivers. A bird ringed near Juba in November was recovered in Kirov region U.S.S.R (58°15'N, 51°E) in August.

185. *Gallinago nigripennis* African Snipe 300
 R? AM? NBR
 The race *aequatorialis* is an uncommon highland species, recorded from Gilo in the Imatong Mountains (April, June and October), where it might breed. A bird at Lado was probably a wanderer.

186. *Lymnocryptes minimus* Jack Snipe 302
 A sporadic winter visitor to swampy grassland from October to January. Common around Juba in November-December 1978, but absent the following year.

Sub-family Caliditrinae

187. *Calidris alba* Sanderling 308
 PMP
 A rare Palaearctic passage migrant, recorded once from Juba in September 1975 at a flooded gravel pit (Nikolaus pers. obs.).

188. *Calidris alpina* Dunlin 304
 PMW
 A rare winter visitor along the Nile south to Bor which is the southern limit of its wintering range.

189. *Calidris ferruginea* Curlew Sandpiper 303
 PMW PMP
 A regular Palaearctic passage migrant and uncommon winter visitor, recorded mainly from large muddy river banks around Juba and at Aweil rice scheme from August to January.

190. *Calidris minuta* Little Stint 305
 PMW PMP
 A regular Palaearctic passage migrant and winter visitor from August to March, frequenting open mudflats and small pools mainly along and east of the Nile where flocks of up to 100 birds occur together. Small numbers occur on spring passage until May. Rare in Bahr-el-Ghazal. A bird ringed at Juba in November was controlled at Lake Magadi (Kenya) in January.

191. *Calidris temminckii* Temminck's Stint 306
 PMW
 An uncommon Palaearctic winter visitor to marshy grassland; recorded from October to January in small numbers along the Nile south of Bor.

192. *Limicola falcinellus* Broad-billed Sandpiper 307B
 PMP
 A rare Palaearctic visitor; recorded once on wet mud at Aweil rice scheme in August 1978 (Nikolaus 1979).

193. *Limosa limosa* Black-tailed Godwit 319
 PMW
 An uncommon visitor in small numbers; recorded on wet grassland along the Nile and Sobat Rivers and at Aweil from August to March (mainly November to February).

194. *Philomachus pugnax* Ruff 309
 PMW PMP
 Occurs in very large numbers on open marshy grassland along the Nile and around Aweil/River Lol from August to April. From January

onwards numbers decrease greatly due to reduction of suitable habitat in the dry season. Birds ringed in Aweil in August/September were recovered in Algeria in April and U.S.S.R. (62°N, 117°E) in May.

Sub-family Arenariinae

195. *Arenaria interpres* Turnstone

310

PMP

The nominate race is a rare Palaearctic passage migrant recorded at Juba in September and October.

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE Stilts, Avocets

196. *Himantopus himantopus* Black-winged Stilt

296

PMW AM? LM? NBR

The nominate race is a common visitor to swamps and rivers throughout from September to April, presumably of Palaearctic origin. Some birds remain in the South Sudan from May to August. No breeding records can be traced.

197. *Recurvirostra avosetta* Avocet

295

PMW AM? NBR

A rare Palaearctic winter visitor. Recorded twice along the Nile near Juba in November; also from Baro River, Bahr-el-Ghazal and Kodok.

Family BURHINIDAE Thicknees

198. *Burhinus capensis* Spotted Thicknee

262

R LM? BR (5 - 7)

The race *maculosus* is a fairly common resident of dry savanna often noticed at night or in the late evening, but resting under cover during daytime.

Burhinus oedicnemus Stone Curlew

260

Status unknown: the nominate race should occur as is known from northern Uganda, northern Kenya and Gambela, Ethiopia.

199. *Burhinus senegalensis* Senegal Thicknee

261

R LM? BR (3, 4)

The race *inornatus* is a common resident throughout, except west of Wau, where it is rare. Always associated with water; often seen in small groups resting along riverbanks during daytime, and becoming active mainly at night.

Family GLAREOLIDAE Coursers, Egyptian Plover, Pratincoles

Sub-family Cursoriinae

200. *Cursorius cursor* Cream-coloured Courser

325

R? LM? NBR

The race *littoralis* is uncommon in open arid Acacia grassland in the extreme southeast near Lake Turkana.

201. *Cursorius temminckii* Temminck's Courser

R LM? NBR

The nominate race is uncommon; normally found in small flocks in

semi-arid or stony scrub country and in short grassland in the area southeast of Juba - Boma Hills. Records are from October, February and March.

202. *Pluvianus aegyptius* Egyptian Plover 334
R? LM BR (1 - 4)
A common breeding visitor in the dry season to rivers with sand-banks. No records for the southeast, the Sudd or the southwestern border region. Most birds move to the North during the rainy season. Birds ringed in Gambela, Ethiopia, in November and April were recovered in North Sudan at Kosti (August) and Khartoum (September).

203. *Rhinoptilus chalcopterus* Violet-tipped Courser 329
LM AM? BR (1 - 3)
An uncommon and secretive bird throughout, normally in small flocks and breeding in open savanna during the dry season from September to May. No information about movements during the rainy season.

204. *Rhinoptilus cinctus* Heuglin's Courser 328
LM? V? NBR
Status unknown; the nominate race was recorded prior to 1865 between Juba and Lake Turkana. There is only one recent record from Kapoeta in December 1960 (P.J. Dare in litt.).

Sub-family Glareolinae

205. *Glareola nordmanni* Black-winged Pratincole 331
PMW PMP
Probably a regular but little recorded Palaearctic visitor, easily confused with the Common Pratincole *G. pratincola*. Passage records are from Juba in March and Kajo Kaji in April. There would appear to be a wintering population on the Sudan/Ethiopian border. Up to 5000 were recorded during December/January 1972-73 roosting on sandbanks of the Baro River together with Common Pratincoles.

206. *Glareola nuchalis* White-collared Pratincole 333
LM? V? NBR
In the past the nominate race was recorded twice along the Nile, at Nimule and Lado in October, but there are no recent records.

207. *Glareola pratincola* Common Pratincole 330
PMW R? LM AM? NBR
Regularly recorded between September and March on or near swampy grassland. Large flocks of up to 5000 birds were seen, together with Black-winged Pratincole *G. nordmanni* roosting on sandbanks of the Baro River (Sudan/Ethiopian border) in December and January. The nominate race is a Palaearctic winter visitor recorded south to Malek, while the African race *limbata* is a common non-breeding visitor from the North Sudan. Birds seen at Juba might be of the race *fuelleborni* which occurs from Lake Turkana west to Uganda. The status of the different races needs clarification.

Family LARIDAE Gulls, Terns

Sub-family Larinae

Larus cirrocephalus Grey-headed Gull 142
 No definite record for South Sudan. Since it occurs regularly in autumn south of Khartoum, it is to be expected at Lake No and along the White Nile.

208. *Larus fuscus* Lesser Black-backed Gull 340

PMW

The nominate race is a rare Palaearctic visitor to the Nile; recorded from Malakal and Juba in December.

209. *Larus ridibundus* Black-headed Gull 345

PMW PMP

Single immature birds are uncommon Palaearctic visitors; have been recorded wintering on lakes and small rivers at Malakal, Aweil, Lake Nibor, Terakeka and Maridi. At Lake No, thirty birds including a few adults stayed around a fishing camp in February. The great increase in numbers visiting Kenya and North Sudan has not so far been recorded in the South Sudan.

Sub-family Sterninae

210. *Chlidonias hybridus* Whiskered Tern 362

PMW PMP

The nominate race is an uncommon Palaearctic visitor in small numbers to lakes and swamps in the Sudd; recorded from Malakal and Lake Nibor from December to February.

211. *Chlidonias leucopterus* White-winged Black Tern 361

PMW PMP

The most common tern, occurring on passage from late August to November at any swamp and open water, especially along the Nile. Winters in small numbers at the swamps and lakes of the Sudd, and commonly until March on the Sobat/Baro River and on the Nile north of Malakal.

Chlidonias niger Black Tern 360

There are no definite records.

212. *Gelochelidon nilotica* Gull-billed Tern 349

PMW PMP

The nominate race is a fairly common Palaearctic visitor in small numbers to rivers and swamps throughout. Passage is noticed along the Nile in September/October and in March.

213. *Sterna caspia* Caspian Tern 350

PMW

A few records of single birds from the Nile around Malakal and on the Sobat/Baro River during January/February. This is the southern limit of the wintering range on the Nile.

Family RHYNCHOPIDAE Skimmers

214. *Rhynchos flavirostris* Skimmer 364

LM AM?

NBR

Recorded in small numbers from Sobat River and the Nile in the dry

season (January/February). Moves away during the rainy season, probably to North Sudan to breed.

Family PTEROCLIDAE Sandgrouse

215. *Pterocles exustus* Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse 369
R? LM NBR
Two races occur: the nominate race from the North Sudan visits the dry extreme north around Renk in the dry season; The race *olivascens* is probably resident in the extreme southeast and regularly visits waterholes.

216. *Pterocles lichtensteinii* Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse 373
R? LM? NBR
The race *sukensis* is occasionally reported from the extreme southeast in dry, stony open thornbush country.

217. *Pterocles quadricinctus* Four-banded Sandgrouse 375
R? LM BR (2, 3)
The most common Sandgrouse in the South Sudan; found in open savanna throughout except in the arid extreme southeast where it is replaced by other species. Most birds leave, probably moving to the North Sudan, during the rainy season.

Family COLUMBIDAE Pigeons, doves

Sub-family Columbinae

218. *Aplopelia larvata* Lemon Dove 398
R BR (4, 11)
The nominate race is a common resident of the mountain forests and forest edges of Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga. The smaller Ethiopian race *bronzina* is reported from the forest of Boma Hills.

219. *Columba albinucha* White-naped Pigeon 381
R? LM? NBR
Probably rare: recorded only from Bengengai forest in 1981/82 (Hillman in litt.).

220. *Columba arquatrix* Olive Pigeon 380
R LM? BR (1, 11, 12)
The nominate race is a common resident in the forests of the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mountains. Most numerous during the dry season after breeding.

221. *Columba delegorguei* Bronze-naped Pigeon 383
R? NBR
The race *sharpii* is recorded from the forest regions of the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mountains where it is probably resident. Less common than the Olive Pigeon, which prefers the higher altitudes.

222. *Columba guinea* Speckled Pigeon 379
R BR (1 - 5)
The nominate race is a common resident throughout in savanna and towns except in the Sudd region, the green forests of the south, and the arid extreme southeast. Breeds in *Borassus* palms, buildings and rocks.

223. *Columba unicincta* Afep Pigeon 382
 R? NBR
 Probably rare: known only from gallery forests on the Aloma Plateau south of Yei (Macdonald & Cave 1948).

224. *Oena capensis* Namaqua Dove 393
 R LM NBR
 Very common from December to March throughout except in forests; often on roads and cultivation. Most birds move north before the rains, possibly for breeding, but in Gilo the species was recorded in August. Seasonal movements are not well understood.

225. *Streptopelia capicola* Ring-necked Dove 388
 R? LM? NBR
 The race *tropica* occurs in the arid region southeast of Boma/Torit, where its distribution overlaps with that of the Vinaceous Dove.

226. *Streptopelia decipiens* Mourning Dove 387
 R BR (1 - 4, 6 - 10)
 The nominate race occurs from Malakal northwards and along the Ethiopian border; the race *logonensis* is present in the south and west. Fairly common in savanna and cultivation, always near water.

227. *Streptopelia lugens* Dusky Turtle Dove 385
 R LM? BR (8, 9)
 The nominate race is common in the Imatong and Didinga Mountains and Boma Hills around forest edges and cultivation at high altitudes. Commonest from October to December and rare during June/July.

228. *Streptopelia semitorquata* Red-eyed Dove 386
 R BR (9 - 11)
 Common in the better wooded savanna and gallery forests of Boma and southern Equatoria, and west of Wau north to Boro River. Absent from the primary forest on Imatong.

229. *Streptopelia senegalensis* Laughing Dove 392
 R LM BR (1 - 4, 10 - 12)
 The nominate race is common throughout in open savanna, cultivation and villages, often concentrating in large numbers on harvested fields.

230. *Streptopelia turtur* Turtle Dove 384
 PMW
 The wintering range reaches South Sudan in the dry savanna at Malakal and the Boro River. Wintering birds occur regularly in large numbers around Renk when they fly to the Nile for drinking. These are mostly of the nominate race but *arenicola* could occur.

231. *Streptopelia vinacea* Vinaceous Dove 390
 R LM BR (1, 3, 4, 12)
 The most common ring-necked Dove in savanna throughout South Sudan, except in the arid southeast where it is replaced by the Ring-necked Dove.

232. *Turtur abyssinicus* Black-billed Wood Dove 396
 R LM? BR (1, 12)
 Very common throughout in any savanna and cultivation except in forest and gallery forest, where it is replaced by the Blue-spotted Wood Dove.

233. *Turtur afer* Blue-spotted Wood Dove 395
 R NBR
 A fairly common resident of better wooded savanna and gallery forest in the southwest; reported from Boma, Imatong, Juba, Zande, Tonj, Wau and Boro River.

234. *Turtur chalcospilos* Emerald-spotted Wood Dove 397
 R NBR
 Recorded only in the southeast, from Didinga and south of Boma, where it replaces the Black-billed Wood Dove.

235. *Turtur tympanistria* Tambourine Dove 394
 R BR (1 - 4, 8)
 A common resident in heavily wooded savanna and forest at Didinga, Dongotona, Imatong, Aloma Plateau, Aza Forest and Zande.

Sub-family Treroninae

236. *Treron australis* Green Pigeon 401
 R? BR (11)
 The race *uluensis* is fairly common in the gallery forests along the Uganda and Zaire border west of the Nile, feeding on fig trees. Birds around Imatong are assigned to the race *gibberifrons*. Two records given by Snow (1978) for the extreme southeast need confirmation.

237. *Treron waalia* Bruce's Green Pigeon 400
 R? LM NBR
 Locally common in savanna with large fig trees, but absent along the Zaire border and the open grass plains of the Sudd. There are no records for July and August and only a few during September to December.

Family PSITTACIDAE Parrots, lovebirds

238. *Agapornis pullaria* Red-headed Lovebird 452
 R NBR
 Uncommon in better wooded savanna in the southwest; recorded from Kajo Kaji, Yei, Maridi, Bengengai, from Tambura north to Wau and Tonj, and at the Boro River. The racial status is unclear, as both the nominate race and *ugandae* could occur.

239. *Poicephalus crassus* Niam Niam Parrot 446
 R NBR
 Rare in the extreme southwest where recorded only a few times from forested localities around Yambio.

240. *Poicephalus meyeri* Brown Parrot 449
 R NBR
 Fairly common in better wooded savanna southwest of Gogrial - Amadi - Kapoeta, except for a small area between Rumbek and Bengengai which separates its distribution into two areas. All birds have been assumed to be of the nominate race, but populations along the southern border could belong to the race *saturatus*.

241. *Psittacula krameri* Rose-ringed Parrakeet 450
 R BR (8)
 The nominate race is fairly common but rather local in all types of

savanna from the Kenya border to Juba, Lado and Maridi, in the region Tonj - Wau - Boro River, and north to the Bahr-el Arab. There are no records from the southwest, but it might be overlooked.

Family MUSOPHAGIDAE Turacos

242. *Corythaeola cristata* Great Blue Turaco 437
R NBR
Fairly common resident in the foothill forests of Imatong up to 1800 m and in the gallery forests of Zande. Sometimes in parties of up to twenty birds.

243. *Corythaixoides leucogaster* White-bellied Go-away Bird 440
R LM NBR
Fairly common in Acacia savanna in the southeast. Some birds move as far west as Maridi and Mvolo in the dry season from January to March. There is an isolated record from Acacia woodland at Ayod south of Malakal in February (G. Nikolaus pers. obs.).

244. *Crinifer zonurus* Eastern Grey Plantain Eater 438.
R BR (12)
Common throughout savanna southwest of Kapoeta - Lado - Rumbek - Aweil - Kafia Kingi.

245. *Musophaga rossae* Ross' Turaco 436
R NBR
Rare: there are only a few records from Didinga Mountains, Aloma Plateau and Zande, where it occurs in larger gallery and "bowl" forests; not recorded from Imatong.

246. *Tauraco leucolophus* White-crested Turaco 433
R NBR
Fairly common and probably resident southwest of Didinga - Lado - Tonj - Nyamyell in better wooded savanna, gallery forests and forest edges at low altitude.

247. *Tauraco leucotis* White-cheeked Turaco 425
R NBR
The nominate race is a common resident in better wooded savanna on Boma Hills.

248. *Tauraco schuetti* Black-billed Turaco 430
R NBR
The race *emini* is quite common in the higher forests of the Imatong and Dongetona Mountains, and uncommon in the forests of Mt. Lotuke, Didinga. The race *finschi* is rather uncommon in the Zande forests and on the Aloma Plateau.

Family CUCULIDAE Cuckoos, Coucals

Sub-family Cuculinae

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249. *Chrysococcyx caprius* Didric Cuckoo 417
R LM BR (10)
Fairly common in dry savanna throughout. Mainly resident, although some move north during the rainy season. Parasitic mainly on weavers, bishops and sparrows.

250. *Chrysococcyx cupreus* Emerald Cuckoo 416
 R LM BR (4 - 6)
 The nominate race is common, calling from March to October, in the forest regions of Imatong, Aloma Plateau, Aza Forest and Zande. Records from Imatong in December and January suggest that it is mainly resident. Wanderers have been reported from Wau (July) and Meshra er Req (May), but these records need confirmation. Parasitic on flycatchers, shrikes, bulbuls, warblers and sunbirds.

251. *Chrysococcyx flavigularis* Yellow-throated Green Cuckoo 419
 R? LM? NBR
 A rare forest species known only from a sight record from Bengengai in March 1977 (Traylor & Archer 1982).

252. *Chrysococcyx klaas* Klaas' Cuckoo 418
 R LM? BR (1, 10 - 12)
 Uncommon in savanna during the dry season; reported from Gogrial, Ayod, Maridi, Boma and from Juba to Kapoeta. In Imatong it is a fairly common resident in secondary growth and forest edges. Birds ringed in Gilo in May 1978 and July 1979 were controlled there in December 1980 and January 1980 respectively. Reported hosts are flycatchers, warblers, sunbirds and weavers.

253. *Clamator glandarius* Great Spotted Cuckoo 413
 PMW? LM R? NBR
 Uncommon in savanna; recorded all months except July, October and December, at Boma, Juba, Torit, Kajo Kaji, Opari, Li Rangu, Rumbek, Tonj, Wau, Aweil, Gogrial and Renk. Status and movements are not clear because both African and Palaearctic birds could occur. Parasitic mainly on Pied Crow, but also on Cape Rook and Piapiac.

254. *Clamator jacobinus* Black and White Cuckoo 415
 PMW? AM? LM? BR (8, 10)
 The race *pica* is a fairly common visitor to savanna from April to October, mainly southwest of Kapoeta-Bor-Aweil. Breeding is reported from Torit (breeding condition in October) and Wau (August). There is one December record from the Kenya border in dry *Acacia* savanna. The South African race *serratus* should occur, but the racial status needs clarification. Parasitic on babblers.

255. *Clamator levallantii* Levallant's Cuckoo 414
 LM? AM? NBR
 An uncommon visitor in March/April and July/September to the better wooded savanna of the southwest where recorded north to Wau. A lack of records for May and June suggests movement to the north to breed. Parasitic on babblers.

256. *Cuculus canorus* Eurasian Cuckoo 404
 PMP
 Recorded only on autumn passage, when small numbers occur regularly in savanna between late August to early November with a peak in September. The races *canorus* and *telephonus* have occurred.

257. *Cuculus clamosus* Black Cuckoo 407
 R? LM? AM? NBR
 Status unknown. The nominate race was once collected from the Laboni Forest in Imatong in March 1936 (specimen in Khartoum Museum). Parasitic on bulbuls, robin chats and small shrikes.

258. *Cuculus gularis* African Cuckoo 404
 AM? LM? R? NBR
 Uncommon in savanna; reported at Bahr-el Zeraf (June), Yambio (December), Aloma Plateau (March), Lado (April) and Torit (October - November). Hosts are drongos, scrub robins and glossy starlings.

259. *Cuculus solitarius* Red-chested Cuckoo 406
 R LM AM? BR (3 - 6)
 A common resident of savanna and forests mainly south of 5 N, but also recorded from Boro River in April. It is stimulated to call by rain, otherwise unobtrusive. Robin chats are the main hosts.

260. *Pachycoccyx audeberti* Thick-billed Cuckoo 412
 AM? R? NBR
 The race *validus* is rare, recorded only from gallery forests in Zande; probably resident.

Sub-family *Phoenicophaeinae*

261. *Ceuthmochares aereus* Yellowbill 424
 R NBR
 The nominate race is a little recorded resident of dense thickets and riverine forest west of the Nile in the extreme south.

Sub-family *Centropinae*

262. *Centropus grillii* Black Coucal 420
 R? NBR
 An uncommon bird of swamps and marshes, reported from Aweil, Tonj, Tambura, Lado, Juba, north of Torit and Boma. Birds in breeding plumage suggest that nesting occurs during the late rainy season (August/September).

263. *Centropus monachus* Blue-headed Coucal 421
 R BR (6, 8)
 The race *fischeri* occurs commonly throughout and intergrades with the nominate race along the Ethiopian border. It inhabits dense parts of secondary growth and forest clearings up to 3000 m in Imatong, as well as papyrus and grass swamps with dense thickets near rivers and lakes in the Sudd. Birds with blue rather than violet glossed heads restricted to papyrus and reeds in the Sudd have been described as '*C. heuglini*' and might prove to be a valid species.

264. *Centropus senegalensis* Senegal Coucal 422
 R BR (3, 10)
 The nominate race is an uncommon resident but widely distributed throughout, frequenting thickets near swamps and also dry thick bushland. Less common than the Blue-headed Coucal.

265. *Centropus superciliosus* White-browed Coucal 423
 R NBR
 The nominate race is a fairly common resident in Acacia savanna with scrubby thickets. It occurs mainly in the southeast and north of Renk.

Family TYTONIDAE Barn Owls

266. *Tyto alba* Barn Owl

528

R

BR (1, 2)

The race *affinus* is uncommon throughout, frequenting towns, and rocks and hollow trees in savanna. Reported from Lake No, Aweil, Yei, Juba, Torit and Jebel Kasangor.

Family STRIGIDAE Owls

267. *Asio capensis* African Marsh Owl

532

R? LM? AM? NBR

The nominate race occurs in swamps in the Sudd region. Butler reported very common in papyrus along the Nile and Bahr-el-Ghazal in January and February. Otherwise records are few. Status and movements unclear.

268. *Bubo africanus* Spotted Eagle Owl

543

R

BR (1, 2)

The race *cinarascens* is common throughout in savanna and towns, where hills and large trees are available. Often noted at night sitting on roads.

269. *Bubo lacteus* Verreaux's Eagle Owl

544

R

BR (1)

Widely distributed; locally common at forest edges of Imatong and Didinga up to 2500 m, and in gallery forest at Aloma Plateau and Zande. A few occur along the larger rivers, the White Nile, Sobat, Bahr-el-Ghazal and Jur where large trees are available.

270. *Ciccaba woodfordii* African Wood Owl

533

R

BR (12)

Two races occur: *umbrina* on the Boma Plateau, and *bohndorffi* along the southern border from the Didinga Mountains to Zande. Probably not uncommon in forest and gallery forest at low altitude.

271. *Glaucidium perlatum* Pearl-spotted Owlet

538

R

NBR

There are a few records of the race *licua* from Acacia woodland, in The southeast and north of Malakal and Wau.

272. *Otus leucotis* White-faced Scops Owl

536

R

NBR

The nominate race is widespread, but little recorded, in Acacia savanna and open woodland near Boro River, Bahr-el-Zeraf, Lado and the Ilemi Triangle.

273. *Otus scops* Scops Owl

534

PMW

Winters commonly in North Sudan but recorded at Tonj in January and at Juba and Malakal in March. Habitat ranges from open savanna and gallery forest to tall reeds. In addition to the nominate race *pulchellus* could occur.

274. *Otus senegalensis* African Scops Owl

534

R?

NBR

The nominate race is common throughout in savanna southwest of Kapoeta - Lado - Tonj - Bahr el Arab, and on the Boma Plateau. Its call is most frequently heard in the dry season.

275. *Scotopelia peli* Pel's Fishing Owl

546

R NBR

Rare: Snow (1978) mentions one record from the Akobo River, and it has recently been photographed at Mbili on the Jur River (J.S. Fairclough *in litt.*).

The following species might occur, but have not been recorded so far :

Asio flammeus Short-eared Owl 531
(open grassland and swamps of the Sudd)

Asio otus Long-eared Owl 530
(Ethiopian border)

Glaucidium tephronotus Red-chested Owlet 539
(Imatong and Zande)

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE Nightjars

276. *Caprimulgus aegypticus* Egyptian Nightjar 561

PMW

The nominate race is an uncommon winter visitor from November to March to arid localities north of Malakal; recorded from Kaka and near Lake No.

277. *Caprimulgus clarus* Slender-tailed Nightjar 565

R BR (3 - 5)

A common resident east of the Nile in open wet grassland and dry short grassland with scattered bushes. Overlaps along the Nile with Long-tailed Nightjar.

278. *Caprimulgus climacurus* Long-tailed Nightjar 565

R? LM BR (2 - 4)

Two races breed: A common savanna species which hunts at night over swamps and marshes, *nigricans* mainly north of 7°N and *sclateri* south of 7°N but mainly west of the Nile. The nominate race which breeds in North Sudan, is probably only a dry season visitor. All three races have been reported from Lado. Both local races move north within their range to breed. Overlaps in the east with Slender-tailed Nightjar.

279. *Caprimulgus donaldsoni* Donaldson-Smith's Nightjar 552

LM NBR

Seasonally common in dry *Acacia* scrub in the Ilemi Triangle in February and June; absent in November and December. Status and movements little known.

280. *Caprimulgus europaeus* European Nightjar 547

PMP?

Collected by Emin Pasha at Lado (Hartlaub 1881; date and race unrecorded) No other records.

281. *Caprimulgus fraenatus* Dusky Nightjar 548

R? LM? NBR

Uncommon; recorded only from the extreme southeast, frequenting thorn scrub in rocky country.

282. *Caprimulgus inornatus* Plain Nightjar 556
 AM LM? R? NBR
 An intra-African migrant, which breeds in dry savanna in North Sudan between April and October. Passage noted regularly in March/April and October/November. Status in the extreme south from Zande to Boma is unclear; this may be the northern limit of the non-breeding range, but there is also probably a resident population in northern Uganda and northern Kenya.

283. *Caprimulgus natalensis* White-tailed Nightjar 557
 R NBR
 The race *chadensis* is very locally distributed on wet grassland, recorded only from Lake No to Malakal, along the Sobat River to the Ethiopian border, and along the southern border from Maridi to Kajo Kaji. The lack of records from the Sudd, where its typical habitat is abundant, is unexpected.

Caprimulgus nubicus Nubian Nightjar 553
 This species must be rejected from the South Sudan list. The two specimens from Juba in January 1979 (Nikolaus 1979) were re-identified as juvenile Slender-tailed Nightjars.

284. *Caprimulgus pectoralis* Fiery-necked Nightjar 551
 R? NBR
 The race *nigriscapularis* frequents better wooded savanna and gallery forest along the southern border from Imatong to Zande, where it is fairly common, and possibly also in Boma. All records to date are from March to July, but it might prove to be resident.

285. *Caprimulgus poliocephalus* Montane Nightjar 558
 R BR (2, 3)
 A common resident of grassland and overgrown cultivation above 1500 m on the Didinga, Dongotona and Imatong Mountains.

Caprimulgus rufigena Rufous-cheeked Nightjar 550
 No records, but this intra-African Migrant should occur in the west on passage or as a non-breeding visitor from April to August.

286. *Caprimulgus stellatus* Star-spotted Nightjar 555
 R? LM? NBR
 The race *simplex* is rare in dry Acacia scrub in the southeast where reported from Torit and near the Kenya border in May.

287. *Caprimulgus tristigma* Freckled Nightjar 554
 R BR (4)
 The nominate race is fairly common but extremely local, and is restricted to rocky hills up to 2000 m. Recorded from Kajo Kaji to Imatong and Boma; records around Tambura might refer to the West African race *sharpei*.

288. *Macrodipteryx longipennis* Standard-winged Nightjar 563
 AM LM R? BR (2 - 5)
 A common breeding visitor to savanna throughout from August to May. Most numerous, especially on roads at night, in April/May, when it moves to the north; it returns south in August. Males are in breeding plumage from November to April.

289. *Macrodipteryx vexillarius* Pennant-winged Nightjar 564
 AM NBR
 This intra-African migrant is a common non-breeding visitor from February to August to broad-leaved tree savanna in the southwest. It ranges north to Torit, Lado and Wau, and occasionally to Darfur in the North Sudan. Males leave in August with fully developed pennants.

Family APODIDAE Swifts

290. *Apus aequatorialis* Mottled Swift 641
 AM? NBR
 There are a few records of passage birds along the southern border: from Kapoeta (50 moving north in February); Maridi, Yei, Juba and the Aloma Plateau; single birds moving south during July/August; Upper Talanga (Imatong); 100 moving south during October. These movements support observations by Lynes of summering in Darfur.

291. *Apus affinis* Little Swift 643
 R? LM? AM? PMW? NBR
 Status uncertain. Only a few records, probably of the nominate race: many were seen at Jebel Kasangor and Boma in February including flocks roosting in caves, a few frequented bridges at Nzara and Tambura in August; a few at Juba in October, coming to drink in the morning with Common and Alpine Swifts.

292. *Apus apus* Common Swift 636
 PMP PMW
 Common throughout in fairly large numbers on autumn and spring passage during late August/September and April/early May. Only a few remain to winter. The seasonal status of the two races, nominate and *pekinensis* needs clarification.

293. *Apus caffer* White-rumped Swift 644
 R? LM NBR
 Probably resident. The race *streubelii* was found roosting together with Red-rumped Swallows under a bridge north of Juba. Small numbers sometimes occur with other swifts around Imatong and Aweil from late August to October.

294. *Apus melba* Alpine Swift 640
 PMW PMP
 The nominate race is a regular but uncommon passage migrant from September to November and from February to April, mainly along the Nile and eastwards to the Ethiopian border.

295. *Apus pallidus* Pallid Swift 638
 PMW V?
 This species, probably the race *illyricus* has been collected by Traylor at Bengengai, far south of its known winter quarters at Jebel Marra (Traylor & Archer 1982).

296. *Cypsiurus parvus* Palm Swift 646
 R LM BR (3 - 5)
 The nominate race is a very common resident throughout wherever there are palms, except along the southern border where it is replaced by *myochrous*. There is some north-south movement, often together with other swifts.

297. *Schoutedenapus myoptilus* Scarce Swift 639
 LM AM? NBR
 A common breeding visitor to the forest region of Imatong from late March to late September. It probably breeds in cliffs above 2000 m.

The following species might occur but have not yet been recorded :

Apus barbatus African Black Swift 636
Apus horus Horus Swift 645
Apus niansae Nyanza Swift 637
Telacanthura ussheri Mottle-throated Spinetail 647

Family COLIIDAE Mousebirds

298. *Colius striatus* Speckled Mousebird 566
 R BR (3, 4)
 A common resident in broad-leaved tree savanna and forest edges, though less common in the north and absent from the northwest and the Ilemi Triangle. Replaced by the Blue-naped Mousebird in Acacia woodland. Three races occur: *leucotis* at Boma and along the Ethiopian border, *leucophthalmus* in Zande along the Zaire border and *jebelensis* elsewhere.

299. *Urocolius macrourus* Blue-naped Mousebird 568
 R BR (3, 4, 9)
 Fairly common in Acacia savanna and arid scrub country. The race *griseogularis* occurs to about 9°N, north of where it is replaced by the nominate race; *pulcher* occurs in the southeast, east of Torit and south of Boma.

Family TROGONIDAE Trogons

300. *Apaloderma narina* Narina's Tropic 570
 R? NBR
 Uncommon, but easily overlooked in forest and better wooded savanna. The nominate race occurs from Kajo Kaji to Didinga and Boma. The race *brachyurum* should occur west of the Nile in Zande, but has not yet been recorded.

Family ALCEDINIDAE Kingfishers

Sub-family Cerylinae

301. *Ceryle maxima* Giant Kingfisher 466
 R LM BR (11)
 Uncommon along permanent rivers in better wooded savanna and forest. Records from Boro River, River Lol, Wau, Tambura, Maridi, Aloma Plateau, Juba, and in the Imatongs up to 2000 m.

302. *Ceryle rudis* Pied Kingfisher 465
 R LM BR (1, 8)
 Common at rivers, lakes and pools throughout except in the southeast where records are few. Performs fairly long distance movements which need clarification.

Sub-family Alcedininae

303. *Alcedo cristata* Malachite Kingfisher 470
 R? LM?? NBR
 The nominate race is common at swamps and rivers throughout except in the Ilemi Triangle and the forests of Imatong.

304. *Alcedo quadribrachys* Shining Blue Kingfisher 469
 R? NBR
 The race *guentheri* is uncommon, frequenting forest streams along the Zaire border from the Aloma Plateau to Zande.

305. *Alcedo semitorquata* Half-collared Kingfisher 468
 R NBR
 Uncommon: recorded only from Boma, where it was collected along a fast-running woodland stream (Nikolaus 1979).

306. *Halcyon badia* Chocolate-backed Kingfisher 478
 R? NBR
 Uncommon in the forests of Zande, where collected only at Bengengai (Traylor & Archer 1982).

307. *Halcyon chelicuti* Striped Kingfisher 479
 R? LM NBR
 The nominate race is common throughout, mainly in the drier parts of savanna and in cultivation; this species is not dependent on water. Most birds move north from May to September.

308. *Halcyon leucocephala* Chestnut-bellied Kingfisher 477
 LM AM? BR (3, 4)
 The nominate race occurs in savanna throughout during the dry season. It arrives along the southern border between late November and January, and moves north to breed on sandy river banks during March/April. In Darfur, breeding birds are present from April to June. Southward movement during May/June is seldom noticed. There are single records from Juba in July and September which might refer to the southern race *pallidiventris*.

309. *Halcyon malimbica* Blue-breasted Kingfisher 475
 R NBR
 The nominate race is fairly common in gallery and bowl forests on the Zaire border where recorded from Aloma Plateau, Aza Forest, Zande and Tambura.

310. *Halcyon senegalensis* Woodland Kingfisher 473
 LM AM NBR
 The nominate race is fairly common and widely distributed. Present in southern areas only in the dry season (September to March) and in northern areas from March to July; it arrives in Darfur in June. The southern race *cyanoleuca* is occasionally reported in the rainy season from Torit (May) and Upper Nile Province. The status and movements of the two races need clarification.

311. *Ispidina lecontei* Dwarf Kingfisher 472
 R? NBR
 Uncommon in the forests of Zande where collected by Traylor (Traylor & Archer 1982).

312. *Ispidina picta* Pygmy Kingfisher 471
 R AM BR (3, 4)
 The nominate race is a common resident, mainly in better wooded savanna and gallery forest, and is absent or rare in the Sudd region. It is not dependent on water. The Intra-African migrant race *natalensis* was common in June/July during its non-breeding season in the lowland forests of Imatong and the Aloma Plateau.

Family MEROPIDAE Bee-eaters

313. *Merops albicollis* White-throated Bee-eater 486
 LM AM NBR
 A fairly common non-breeding visitor from North Sudan. It frequents various types of savanna, mainly along the southern borders, from January to March, also recorded occasionally during April to June, August and November.

314. *Merops apiaster* Eurasian Bee-eater 481
 PMP PMW?
 A common passage migrant during September to November and March/April. There are records also for August, January and February.

315. *Merops breweri* Black-headed Bee-eater W 447
 R? LM? NBR
 There are several sight records of this forest species from Bengengai during February and March 1977 - 82 (Traylor & Archer 1982, Hillman in litt.)

316. *Merops bulocki* Red-throated Bee-eater 492
 R LM BR (1 - 3, 12)
 The race *frenatus* is a fairly common resident in broad-leaved tree savanna southwest of Torit - Lado - Tonj - Wedweil - Kafia Kingi and around Kongor and the Baro and Akobo Rivers on the Ethiopian border. It breeds in high river banks.

317. *Merops hirundineus* Swallow-tailed Bee-eater 496
 R? LM NBR
 The race *heuglini* is locally quite common in better wooded savanna southwest of the line Kapoeta - Bor - Boro River, but it also frequents wooded areas on the Ethiopian border at the Baro River. Information is needed on seasonal movements; records are scarce from April to August when birds are presumably further south.

318. *Merops nubicus* Carmine Bee-eater 484
 R LM BR (3)
 The nominate race is a common breeding visitor in the dry season from November to April. During the rains most birds depart for North Sudan, but it is recorded all the year round at Juba. Breeds in very large colonies in steep river banks.

319. *Merops oreobates* Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater 489
 R BR (1, 2)
 A common resident of forest edges, clearings and cultivation on the Imatong and Didinga Mountains above 1800 m.

320. *Merops orientalis* Little Green Bee-eater 483
 R LM BR (3)
 A fairly common resident of wooded savanna with sandy soil;

recorded from Kapoeta to Lado, at Amadi, and north to Malakal and Renk as well as at Aweil and Wedweil. The racial situation is not clear; records along the Nile and to the east possibly all refer to *cleopatra* but western birds at least are *viridissimus*.

321. *Merops persicus* Blue-cheeked Bee-eater 482
PMW
The nominate Palaearctic race is a common winter visitor to swamps rivers of the Sudd region, mainly from October to March. The first birds arrive in the Aweil - Malakal region in late August.

322. *Merops pusillus* Little Bee-eater 488
R BR (3)
Fairly common throughout, mainly in open bushed grassland. Three races occur: the nominate race west of about 30°E and *ocularis* east of 30°E, itself replaced by *cyanostictus* in the extreme south-east. The exact range of these races needs further clarification.

323. *Merops superciliatus* Madagascar Bee-eater 482
AM NBR
An uncommon to rare non-breeding visitor, reported from Kapoeta in May/June and at Bongo south of Juba in August.

324. *Merops variegatus* Blue-breasted Bee-eater 490
R NBR
The race *lafresnayii* is fairly common in grassy savanna on the Boma Plateau. The race *loringi* could occur around the Didinga Mountains since it has been reported from Kidepo National Park in Uganda.

Family CORACIIDAE Rollers

325. *Coracias abyssinica* Abyssinian Roller 458
LM NBR
Seasonally common from October to April throughout savanna and dry open grassland with bushes. In the Torit - Lake Turkana region it also occurs in May/June. There are thus distinct seasonal movements. The breeding grounds are probably in North Sudan and Ethiopia.

Coracias caudata Lilac-breasted Roller 460
The race *lorti* occurs in dry Acacia savanna around Lake Turkana but has not yet been recorded from the Sudan.

326. *Coracias cyanogaster* Blue-bellied Roller 462
R? LM? NBR
Status unknown; recorded rarely in woodland between Kajo Kaji and Maridi, but not recently.

327. *Coracias garrulus* Eurasian Roller 457
PMP
The nominate race is a fairly common Palaearctic autumn passage migrant in October/November in dry Acacia savanna east of the Nile. There are no spring records.

328. *Coracias naevia* Rufous-crowned Roller 461
LM AM? BR (5)
The nominate race is uncommon in dry woodland. Small numbers are recorded from Wau, Tonj, Amadi, Lado, Kajo Kaji and the southeast.

Breeding birds (Wau to Darfur) return from the south during March to May, and leave again in late July. Non-breeders are present in the southeast from November to March. There are no records from August to October.

329. *Eurystomus glaucurus* Broad-billed Roller 463
LM AM? BR (4, 5)

The race *afer* is a common breeding visitor from March to August in better wooded savanna north of Wau. In August 1978 very strong southward passage (up to 500 birds in one afternoon) was noticed at various places west of the Nile. The race *suahelicus* and the nominate Malagasy race could occur as visitors.

Family UPUPIDAE Hoopoe

330. *Upupa epops* Hoopoe 517
PMW PMP LM AM? BR (10)

A fairly common winter visitor in savanna throughout, but mainly in dry *Acacia* woodland. Except in the southeast nearly all records are from December to March and refer to nominate Palae-arctic visitors. The race *senegalensis* which breeds uncommonly in the North Sudan and in the extreme southeast is probably a non-breeding visitor throughout. More information is required on racial status and movements. The southern race *africana* can be expected since it has recently been recorded in Darfur in July (G. Nikolaus pers. obs.).

Family PHOENICULIDAE Wood Hoopoes

331. *Phoeniculus aterrimus* Black Wood Hoopoe 523/525
R NBR

P. cavei (Macdonald 1946) is treated as synonymous with this species. The race *emini* is an uncommon resident, usually in pairs, and frequents dry open country throughout.

332. *Phoeniculus bollei* White-headed Wood Hoopoe 522
R NBR

The race *jacksoni* is a common resident of the Imatong forests, mainly above 2000 m, but occasionally in the foothills; normally in small parties.

333. *Phoeniculus minor* Abyssinian Wood Hoopoe 527
R NBR

The race *cabanisi* is a fairly common resident in the dry woodland southeast of Boma - Lado - Juba.

334. *Phoeniculus purpureus* Green Wood Hoopoe 519
R LM? NBR

The race *niloticus* is a common resident and wanderer throughout in all types of woodland, but absent from the forest along the southern border and the open Sudd region; less common in the north. Usually moves around in noisy troops. The race *marwitzii* could occur along the Uganda and Kenya borders.

Family BUCEROTIDAE Hornbills

Sub-family Bucerotinae

335. *Bycanistes brevis* Silvery-cheeked Hornbill 501
 R? NBR
 Fairly common and probably resident in better woodland and gallery forest on the Boma Hills.

336. *Bycanistes subcylindricus* Black and White Casqued Hornbill 500
 R LM NBR
 The race *subquadratus* is a fairly common resident in better wooded savanna and gallery forest southwest of Didinga, Amadi, Aweil and Boro River. There is indication of northward movement during the rains.

337. *Ceratogymna atrata* Black-wattled Hornbill 503
 R NBR
 An uncommon resident of bowl and gallery forests of the Aloma Plateau and at Bengengai.

338. *Tockus alboterminatus* Crowned Hornbill 509
 R NBR
 The race *geloensis* is an uncommon resident in better wooded savanna and gallery forests of the Boma Hills.

339. *Tockus camurus* Red-billed Dwarf Hornbill 514
 R BR (2)
 The nominate race is a fairly common resident of gallery forest in Zande, often near swampy ground.

340. *Tockus erythrorhynchus* Red-billed Hornbill 505
 R LM? NBR
 The nominate race is a common resident throughout in woodland and wooded savanna, absent only from the forest regions of the south and open grasslands from the Sudd to the Ethiopian border.

341. *Tockus fasciatus* Pied Hornbill 510
 R BR (3)
 The nominate race is a fairly common resident of gallery and bowl forests along the Zaire border from the Aloma Plateau to Aza Forest and Bengengai.

342. *Tockus flavirostris* Yellow-billed Hornbill 506
 R NBR
 The nominate race is an uncommon resident in hilly dry *Acacia* savanna in the extreme southeast.

343. *Tockus hemprichii* Hemprich's Hornbill 512
 R? LM? NBR
 Rare but possibly resident; recorded from Didinga, Jebel Kasangor and Boma, frequenting rocky hills in semi-arid country.

344. *Tockus jacksoni* Jackson's Hornbill 508
 R NBR
 A common resident in dry *Acacia* woodland in the southeast, east of Torit.

345. *Tockus nasutus* Grey Hornbill

504

R LM

BR (1, 2)

The nominate race is a common resident throughout in any kind of woodland, absent only from the forests in the south and the open grasslands of the Sudd. Some birds move north during the rains. Appears to concentrate seasonally in roosting areas giving the impression of migration.

Sub-family Bucoracinae

346. *Bucorvus abyssinicus* Abyssinian Ground Hornbill

516

R? LM?

BR (6 - 8)

Uncommon, usually in pairs or small parties, in open woodland or tree savanna southwest of Kapoeta - Jebel Kasangor - Lake Nibor - Tonj - Aweil - Bahr-el-Arab. It occurs up to 2000 m on the Didinga Mountains.

Family CAPITONIDAE Barbets, Tinkerbirds

347. *Gymnobucco bonapartei* Grey-throated Barbet

586

R

NBR

The race *cinereiceps* is a locally common resident of forest and forest edge up to 2500 m, usually frequenting treetops in small noisy parties. Recorded at Bengengai, Imatong and the Dongotona Mountains.

348. *Lybius bidentatus* Double-toothed Barbet

573

R

BR (10)

Fairly common resident in better wooded savanna, gallery forest and forest edge at low altitude, frequenting large fig trees. The race *aethiops* occurs at Boma and *aequatorialis* from Didinga to Lado and Tambura.

349. *Lybius guifsobalito* Black-billed Barbet

584

R

NBR

A fairly common resident in better wooded savanna east of Malakal - Li Rangu, except in the arid extreme southeast and the open grasslands of the Sudd; often in gardens.

350. *Lybius hirsutus* Hairy-breasted Barbet

582

R

NBR

The race *ansorgii* is an uncommon resident along the Zaire border from the Aloma Plateau to Aza Forest and Zande, frequenting fig trees in gallery and bowl forest.

351. *Lybius lachrymosus* Spotted-flanked Barbet

584

R

NBR

The nominate race is uncommon in better wooded savanna and gallery forest at low altitude. Recorded to date only from the Didinga Mountains, but it could occur west to Kajo Kaji.

352. *Lybius leucocephalus* White-headed Barbet

576

R

NBR

The nominate race is a fairly common resident of well wooded savanna. It occurs mainly west of the Nile, but occasionally east to Kidepo River.

353. *Lybius leucomelas* Red-fronted Barbet 585
 R BR (1, 8, 11)
 The nominate race is an uncommon resident of dry bushland and dry open woodland. Apparently restricted to the area Juba - Didinga - Bor, but it could possibly occur north to Shambe.

354. *Lybius melancephalus* Black-throated Barbet 583
 R BR (12)
 The race *stigmatothorax* is a common resident of dry thornbush country in the extreme southeast, frequenting thick bushes.

355. *Lybius rolleti* Black-breasted Barbet 572
 R NBR
 A fairly common resident in better wooded savanna southwest of Kapoeta - Tonj - Bahr-el-Arab, frequenting large fig trees.

356. *Lybius vieilloti* Vieillot's Barbet 578
 R BR (7, 8)
 The nominate race is locally common but widely distributed in dry woodland with thick bushes, mainly west of the Nile. Recorded from Amadi, Raffile, Wau, Tonj, Aweil, Gogrial and from Malakal to Renk.

357. *Pogonius chrysocorus* Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird 595
 R BR (4.8)
 The nominate race is a common resident throughout in dry woodland with thick bushes, except in the arid extreme southeast and the forests along the southern border.

358. *Pogonius leucolaima* Lemon-rumped Tinkerbird 596
 R BR (1, 11, 12)
 The race *mfumbiri* is a common resident of forest and forest edge up to 2200 m along the southern border, from Bengengai to Aza Forest, the Aloma Plateau, Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga.

359. *Pogonius pusillus* Red-fronted Tinkerbird 594
 R NBR
 The race *affinis* is a common resident on rocky hills in dry woodland from the foothills east of Imatong to Lake Turkana.

360. *Trachylaemus purpuratus* Yellow-billed Barbet 604
 R BR (3)
 The race *elgonensis* is a fairly common resident of forest, forest clearings and secondary growth on the Imatong Mountains up to 2200 m; also recorded at Bengengai.

361. *Trachyphonus darnaudii* d'Arnaud's Barbet 603
 R BR (1, 2)
 The nominate race is a very common resident of dry open savanna, even found in gardens. It occurs, usually in pairs, in the region southeast of Boma - Bor - Amadi - Juba.

362. *Trachyphonus erythrocephalus* Red and Yellow Barbet 601
 R BR (5)
 The race *versicolor* is a fairly common resident in the dry scrub country with hard red soil in the extreme southeast from Torit to the Ethiopian border.

Family INDICATORIDAE Honeyguides

363. *Indicator exilis* Least Honeyguide 610
 LM BR (1, 3)
 The race *pachyrhynchus* is a fairly common but local breeding visitor from October to March, frequenting forest, secondary growth and well-wooded savanna. It is recorded from Bengengai, Bongo River, near Aweil, north of Boro River and Imatong. It is parasitic on tinkerbirds.

364. *Indicator indicator* Black-throated Honeyguide 605
 R? LM NBR
 The nominate race is locally common in woodlands, gardens and open bush savanna throughout. Recorded from November to April and exceptionally between May and September on the Uganda border. Large numbers caught in April north of the Boro River might have been on migration to North Sudan. Parasitic on hole nesting birds such as barbets, woodpeckers, bee-eaters and starlings.

365. *Indicator maculatus* Spotted Honeyguide 607
 R LM? BR (3)
 The race *stictithorax* is a fairly common resident in the forests of Bengengai (Traylor & Archer 1982). There is one recent January sight record from Gilo (Nikolaus 1982). Probably parasitic on woodpeckers.

366. *Indicator minor* Lesser Honeyguide 608
 R? LM NBR
 Uncommon throughout in any type of woodland. Some apparently move north during the rains. Racial status and distribution are not clear, but *diadematus* probably occurs throughout except where perhaps replaced by *riggenbachi* along the southern border. Parasitic on small barbets, woodpeckers, swallows and kingfishers.

367. *Indicator variegatus* Scaly-throated Honeyguide 606
 R NBR
 A fairly common resident of forests and secondary growth at Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga up to 3000 m. Parasitic on woodpeckers.

368. *Prodotiscus insignis* Cassin's Honeybird 613
 The nominate race is an uncommon breeding visitor to the Imatongs, from January to May, frequenting secondary growth and forest at about 2000 m. Parasitic on white-eyes and probably small warblers.

Family PICIDAE Woodpeckers, Wrynecks

Sub-family Jynginae

369. *Jynx ruficollis* Red-throated Wryneck 635
 R? NBR
 Rare: the nominate race has been recorded once from Ibba River (Woodman 1936).

370. *Jynx torquilla* Wryneck 634
 PMW
 The nominate race is an uncommon winter visitor in open woodland and dry *Acacia* savanna from November to March. Recorded from Kapoeta to Yei, Lado, Tali Post and Meshra er Req.

Sub-family Picinae

371. *Campether a abingoni* Golden-tailed Woodpecker 622
 R? NBR
 The race *chrysura* is uncommon in forest edge and well wooded savanna along the Zaire border at Maridi, Yambio and near Tambura.

372. *Campether a caroli* Brown-eared Woodpecker 615
 R BR (3)
 The race *budongoensis* is a fairly common resident of forest at low altitude, recorded from Imatong, the Aloma Plateau and Bengengai.

373. *Campether a nivosa* Buff-spotted Woodpecker 616
 R NBR
 The race *herberti* occurs in forest at Bengengai where it is apparently rare.

374. *Campether a nubica* Nubian Woodpecker 619
 R BR (3, 4)
 The nominate race is a fairly common resident in any kind of woodland, mainly east of the Nile, where it replaces the Fine-spotted Woodpecker. West of the Nile the only records are from Lado to Yei and the Aloma Plateau.

375. *Campether a cailliautii* Little Spotted (Green-backed) Woodpecker 614
 R NBR
 The race *permista* is an uncommon resident in forest and secondary growth in Zande where recorded from Zakure Forest and Bengengai.

376. *Campether a punctuligera* Fine-spotted Woodpecker 621
 R BR (3, 4)
 The race *balia* is a fairly common resident in better wooded savanna west of the Nile, where recorded from Maridi, Tambura, Rumbek, Wau to the Boro River and Kafia Kingi. A record from Torit needs confirmation.

377. *Dendropicos fuscescens* Cardinal Woodpecker 623
 R BR (12)
 Locally common along the eastern and southern border. Two races occur: *lepidus* in better wooded savanna and forest clearings up to 2200 m along the southern border from Tambura to Imatong and Didinga, and on the Ethiopian border north of Boma; *hemprichii* in the dry Acacia savanna east of Kapoeta.

378. *Dendropicos poecilolaemus* Uganda Spotted Woodpecker 626
 R NBR
 Little recorded, but possibly not uncommon in open wooded savanna and cultivation. So far only recorded from Kajo Kaji, Maridi and Numatina River.

379. *Mesopicos goertae* Grey Woodpecker 630
 R NBR
 A fairly common resident of woodland, cultivation and forest edge on Imatong and Didinga up to 2200 m. The race *centralis* occurs throughout except along the Ethiopian border where it is replaced by *spodocephalus*.

380. *Mesopicos xantholophus* Yellow-crested Woodpecker 632
 R NBR
 Apparently rare in forests along the Zaire border where recorded only from the Aloma Plateau and Bengengai.

381. *Picoides obsoletus* Brown-backed Woodpecker 627
 R BR (3)
 The nominate race is fairly common in dry open wooded savanna throughout.

382. *Thripias namaquus* Bearded Woodpecker 629
 R BR (3)
 The race *schoensis* is rather uncommon and local in well wooded savanna. Recorded from Raga, Gogrial, Tonj, the Imatong foothills and Boya Hills.

Family ALAUDIDAE Larks

383. *Calandrella brachydactyla* Short-toed Lark 684
 PMW
 Locally common in small parties in the arid savanna north of Malakal from late October to early March. Three Palaearctic races could occur: nominate, *hermonensis* and *longipennis*.

384. *Eremopterix leucotis* Chestnut-backed Sparrow Lark 679
 R? LM? BR (1, 11, 12)
 Fairly common on short grassland in the dry season, from September to March, especially after recent burning. Found along the Nile north of Juba in the Sudd and around Tonj and Wau. Probably moves north during the rainy season. The nominate race occurs throughout most of the range, but is probably replaced by *melanocephala* north of Kodok.

385. *Eremopterix nigriceps* White-fronted Sparrow Lark 680
 R NBR
 The race *albifrons* is locally common in the extreme north around Renk on arid short grass plains, showing a preference for sandy ground.

386. *Eremopterix signata* Chestnut-headed Sparrow Lark 681
 R LM? NBR
 The race *harrisoni* is a common resident in the extreme south east, frequenting open stony savanna.

Galerida cristata Crested Lark 675
 In sandy and stony semi-desert country the following races could occur: *somaliensis* near Lake Turkana and *isabellina* around Renk.

387. *Galerida modesta* Sun Lark 677
 R LM BR (7)
 Fairly common south-west of Torit - Rumbek - Aweil favouring open ironstone clearings with short grass in woodland and also around Malakal. Mainly resident, but with local movements in the dry season. The race involved is *bucoloca*, except along the Zaire border where the nominate race occurs.

388. <i>Mirafra albicauda</i>	Northern White-tailed Bush Lark	655
R?	NBR	
Rather local on black cotton soil in the north around Kaka and Kodok, and along the Sobat river.		
389. <i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	Singing Bush Lark	654
R? LM?	NBR	
The race <i>marginata</i> is locally common in short grassland and open Acacia savanna, from Juba and Lado east to the Ethiopian border. The race <i>chadensis</i> may occur around Renk.		
390. <i>Mirafra cordofanica</i>	Kordofan Bush Lark	656
R?	NBR	
Rare with only one record, from Lake No (H & M 1970). Probably occurs elsewhere along the northern border in red sandy soil areas.		
391. <i>Mirafra erythropygia</i>	Red-tailed Bush Lark	667
LM	BR(1, 3)	
An uncommon and little recorded breeding visitor from December to April, often noticed on recently burnt grassland. Recorded from Boma, Mongalla, Kajo Kaji, Malakal, Wau and Riki River. It moves to open bush savanna in the North Sudan during the rainy season.		
392. <i>Mirafra hypermetra</i>	Red-winged Bush Lark	657
R	NBR	
Locally common in bushed grassland in the south east. The race <i>kidipoensis</i> occurs along the Uganda border from Rejaf to Lake Turkana. The race <i>kathangorensis</i> is known only from the area around Jebel Kathangor but might occur east to the Ethiopian border.		
393. <i>Mirafra poecilosterna</i>	Pink-breasted Lark	665
R? LM?	NBR	
Uncommon in Acacia short grass savanna in the extreme southeast, east of Kapoeta. There seem to be some local movements for recent records are confined to May/June.		
394. <i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea</i>	Flappt Lark	660
R	BR (6 - 8)	
Fairly common throughout in tall grass savanna and open woodland. Five races occur, but their exact ranges need clarification: <i>sobatensis</i> from the Baro/Sobat River across to Lake No, and possibly <i>omoensis</i> around Boma; <i>torrida</i> along the Uganda border west to Kajo Kaji; <i>tigrina</i> west of it, mainly along the Zaire border, possibly up to Wau. It is not clear whether birds around Boro/Riki River also belong to <i>tigrina</i> or whether they mark the southern limit of <i>furensis</i> .		
Family HIRUNDINIDAE Swallows, Martins, Rough-wings		
395. <i>Delichon urbica</i>	House Martin	1074
PMP	PMW	
The nominate race is a rather uncommon Palaearctic passage migrant throughout in late September/October and April/early May but a regular and common winter visitor at higher altitudes of the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts.		

396. *Hirundo abyssinica* Striped Swallow 1065
 R? LM BR (4, 11, 12)
 Rather local in better wooded savanna and forest clearings. The race *bannermannii* might be resident in the extreme northwest from the Boro and Riki Rivers south to Wau; the nominate race possibly breeds in April around Boma; *unitatis* breeds in the Kajo Kaji - Didinga region in November/December and migrates, probably southwards, in April/May when there is a regular passage through Gilo.

397. *Hirundo aethiopica* Ethiopian Swallow 1057
 R? LM BR (4 - 6)
 The nominate race is fairly common in the Juba - Lado - Maridi region, mainly from August to March, and north of Wau - Aweil - Malakal, mainly from May to September, frequenting rivers and towns. More information is needed about status and movements.

398. *Hirundo daurica* Red-rumped Swallow 1062
 PM? R? LM BR (1, 6)
 The race *domicella* is fairly common and probably resident along small rivers at low altitude throughout, breeding under bridges. The race *emini* occurs in the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts. from September to February apparently as a non-breeding visitor. The Palaearctic race *rufula* could occur.

399. *Hirundo fuligula* African Rock Martin 1073
 R BR (7, 8)
 The race *fusciventris* is an uncommon resident in suitable rocky localities at Kajo Kaji, Imatong, Dongotona, Didinga and Boma

400. *Hirundo griseopyga* Grey-rumped Swallow 1066
 LM? BR (1)
 The nominate race is a very local breeding visitor from December to April to small rivers in better wooded savanna, reported from Boro River, Wau, Rumbek and Amadi.

401. *Hirundo rustica* Swallow 1054
 PMP PMW
 The nominate race is a common passage migrant and winter visitor throughout, but never in very large numbers. It occurs from late August to April. Passage is noticed from September to November and in April.

402. *Hirundo semirufa* Rufous-chested Swallow 1064
 LM NBR
 The race *gordoni* is locally uncommon in the Kajo Kaji - Mongalla - Imatong region from November to April, probably as a non-breeding visitor. Birds at Boro River in late March and April could be on passage to breeding grounds in Darfur.

403. *Hirundo senegalensis* Mosque Swallow 1063
 R LM BR (1, 2, 12)
 The race *saturatior* is a fairly common resident on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts. up to 2000m, breeding from December to February. The species also occurs at rivers and lakes elsewhere, mainly from January to April and in July and August; these records could refer to *saturatior* or to the nominate race, which breeds in Darfur from June to September.

404. *Hirundo smithii* - Wire-tailed Swallow 1061
 R? BR (2 - 4, 11)
 The nominate race is rather uncommon and local in the southwest where it breeds under bridges. Recorded from Kajo Kaji, Lado, Maridi, Tambura, Aweil, Raga and Boro River.

405. *Psalidoprocne albiceps* White-headed Roughwing 1080
 R LM? BR (8, 9)
 The nominate race is a common resident of forest and forest edge on Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga up to 3000 m. Less common around Kajo Kaji and on the Aloma Plateau.

406. *Psalidoprocne pristoptera* Black Roughwing 1076
 R? LM NBR
 Rather uncommon along forest edges and in better wooded savanna. White underwinged birds of the race *obaginea* occur along the Zaire border from the Aloma Plateau to Tambura. Birds around Boro/Riki River in April which appeared to have grey underwings were probably of the race *chalybea*.

407. *Riparia cincta* Banded Martin 1070
 LM? AM? NBR
 Small numbers occur in the Juba area between May and July; these could involve the race *suahelica* and/or *erlangeri*.

408. *Riparia paludicola* African Sand Martin 1069
 LM AM? NBR
 An uncommon non-breeding visitor, mainly along the southern border from December to February. Records undoubtedly involve the race *dubius*, but *minor* from North Sudan could also occur.

409. *Riparia riparia* Sand Martin 1068
 PMP PMW
 The nominate race is probably the most numerous Palaearctic winter visitor to the Sudd region, arriving from late August and leaving in late April, favouring open waters and open swampy grassland. Uncommon elsewhere, and occurring mainly on passage during September/October and late March/April.

Family DICRURIDAE Drongos

410. *Dicrurus adsimilis* Drongo 1088
 R BR (6, 11)
 The race *divaricata* is a common resident of woodland at low altitude throughout; *coracinus* is a forest bird confined to the Zaire border.

411. *Dicruris ludwigii* Square-tailed Drongo 1089
 R NBR
 The race *sharpei* is rather uncommon, confined to forest thicket up to 2000 m on the southern slopes of the Imatongs.

Family ORIOLIDAE Orioles

412. *Oriolus auratus* African Golden Oriole 1165
 LM? AM NBR
 The nominate race is a common dry season visitor throughout to better wooded savanna. Birds move north from May to September.

413. *Oriolus larvatus* Black-headed Oriole 1167
 R? NBR
 The race *rolleti* is fairly common in forests, better wooded savanna and dry woodland southeast of Juba, Bor and Boma.

414. *Oriolus nigripennis* Black-winged Oriole 1169
 R NBR
 Typically a bird of lowland forests but common on Imatong up to 2000 m, also recorded from Zande and Bengengai.

415. *Oriolus oriolus* Golden Oriole 1164
 PMP
 The nominate race is a common Palaearctic passage migrant in North Sudan from September to November. In the South, recorded only along the southern border and the Nile. Frequenting better wooded savanna and large trees in gardens, but only during March, suggesting that they overfly on autumn passage.

Family CORVIDAE Crows, Piapiac

416. *Corvus albus* Pied Crow 1172
 R LM NBR
 Widespread in the dry season in any open country. Most common and probably resident around towns, though breeding is not yet recorded. Rare in the forest region along the Zaire border and in the arid extreme southeast.

417. *Corvus capensis* Cape Rook 1173
 R LM BR (1, 2, 12)
 Locally common in the dry season in open grass plains with scattered trees, mainly east of the Nile north to Melut. Most birds seem to move to the drier southeast in the rainy season.

418. *Corvus rhipidurus* Fan-tailed Raven 1177
 R? NBR
 A typical resident of rocky hills southeast of Juba - Boma; rare further north along the Ethiopian border.

419. *Corvus ruficollis* Brown-necked Raven 1171
 R? NBR
 The race *edithae* is an uncommon resident in the arid plains east of Kapoeta. An apparent hybrid between the Pied Crow and this species has been seen at Jebel Kasangor.

420. *Ptilostomus afer* Piapiac 1179
 R LM NBR
 Common in small parties in open country throughout, but absent along the Ethiopian border. Often together with cattle and around villages where they favour *Borassus* palms for roosting.

Family PARIDAE Tits

421. *Parus albiventris* White-bellied Tit 1155
 R BR (1)
 A common resident of the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts. above 1600 m, frequenting forest edges and secondary growth.

422. *Parus funereus* Dusky Tit 1157
 R BR (3)
 A rather uncommon resident in lowland forests on Imatong, sometimes occurring in forest edge and secondary growth up to 2000m at Gilo.

423. *Parus leucomelas* Black Tit 1154
 R NBR
 The race *guineensis* is a fairly common resident of open bushed savanna with scattered trees, less common east of the Nile. The nominate race could occur north of the Sobat River.

Family REMIZIDAE Penduline Tits

424. *Remiz musculus* Mouse-coloured Penduline Tit 1161
 R BR (12)
 An uncommon resident in semi-arid Acacia short grass savanna in the southeast from Lalo to the Kenya border.

425. *Remiz parvulus* Yellow Penduline Tit 1163
 R NBR
 The nominate race is an uncommon resident of better wooded savanna west of the Nile.

426. *Remiz punctifrons* Sennar Penduline Tit 1162
 R NBR
 Uncommon in dry woodland, replacing the Yellow Penduline Tit in the drier habitat north of Malakal.

Family SALPORNITHIDAE Spotted Creeper

427. *Salpornis spilonota* Spotted Creeper 1283
 R NBR
 The race *emini* is a rare and local resident of open woodland from Kajo Kaji to Tambura.

Family TIMALIIDAE Babblers

428. *Alcippe abyssinica* African Hill Babbler 740
 R BR (1, 11, 12)
 The nominate race is a common resident of thick forest undergrowth and forest edge above 1800m on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts.

429. *Ptyrticus turdinus* Thrush Babbler 734
 R NBR
 The nominate race is rather uncommon, frequenting the undergrowth of gallery and bowl forests from Yei to Bengengai.

430. *Trichastoma albipectus* Scaly-breasted Illadopsis 737
 R BR (8, 10)
 A rather uncommon species of lowland forest undergrowth, known from Imatong and Bengengai.

431. *Trichastoma fulvescens* Brown Illadopsis 735
 R BR (8)
 The race *ugandae* is a common resident of the undergrowth of lowland forest from Imatong to Bengengai.

432. *Trichastoma puveli* Puvel's Illadopsis 767
 R BR (3)
 Only recorded from Bengengai where it is perhaps a fairly common resident of forest undergrowth. (Traylor & Archer 1982).

(*Trichastoma rufipennis* Pale-breasted Illadopsis) 736
 This species must be removed from the Sudan list; the skins listed from Imatong by Cave and Macdonald have been re-identified as immature Scaly-breasted Illadopsis.

433. *Turdoides leucopygius* White-rumped Babbler 728
 R NBR
 The race *omoensis* is fairly common on the Boma Hills, frequenting thick bushes and woodland at higher elevation.

434. *Turdoides plebejus* Brown Babbler 723
 R BR (1, 11, 12)
 The race *cinereus* is fairly common in any broadleaved tree savanna southwest of Didinga - Lado - Rumbek - Aweil. The nominate race could occur north of Kodok.

435. *Turdoides rubiginosus* Rufous Chatterer 732
 R BR (1, 2, 8, 9, 12)
 The nominate race is common in dry savanna where it moves around in noisy parties. Recorded north to Jongolei and Boma and west to Aweil.

436. *Turdoides tenebrosus* Dusky Babbler 727
 R NBR
 Uncommon to rare, frequenting well-wooded hilly districts. Recorded from Boma, Jebel Lado, Kajo Kaji, Mt. Baginzi, Li Rangu and Boro River.

Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE Cuckoo Shrikes

437. *Campephaga flava* Black Cuckoo Shrike 1081
 LM NBR
 Uncommon and silent, frequenting forests, gallery forests and better woodland along the southern border, mainly at higher altitudes in January/February and September/October. Movements need clarification

438. *Campephaga phoenicea* Red-shouldered Cuckoo Shrike 1083
 R? LM BR (6)
 Fairly common from December to April, but otherwise uncommon frequenting better wooded savanna, mainly along the southern border but with records north to Wau and the Sobat River. More information is needed about movements and relationship to the Black Cuckoo Shrike

439. *Campephaga quiscalina* Purple-throated Cuckoo Shrike 1084
 R? BR (4, 5)
 The race *martini* is fairly common and probably resident on Imatong in forest and secondary growth from 1600 to 2600 m. Reported also from the Aloma Plateau and less certainly from Didinga Mts.

440. *Coracina caesia* Grey Cuckoo Shrike 1068
 R? BR (8)
 The race *pura* is very common in the dry season on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts, inhabiting forest, forest edge and cultivation from 1600 to 2500 m.

141. *Coracina pectoralis* White-breasted Cuckoo Shrike 1085
 R? LM BR (2, 3)
 Fairly common in better wooded savanna with tall trees southeast of Didinga - Rumbek - Wedweil, and also on the Boma Plateau. Possibly only a breeding migrant; recorded January - March and once September.

Family PYCNONOTIDAE Bulbuls

142. *Andropadus curvirostris* Cameroon Sombre Greenbul 774
 R BR (1, 8, 10)
 The nominate race is a common forest resident up to 1600 m on Imatong and in the gallery forests in Zande. Occasionally wanders to 2000 m at Gilo in November/December.

143. *Andropadus gracilirostris* Slender-billed Greenbul 771
 R BR (8)
 The race *congensis* is a rather uncommon bird of forest canopy, occurring from Imatong to the Aloma Plateau and Zande up to 1600 m.

144. *Andropadus latirostris* Yellow-whiskered Greenbul 776
 R BR (1, 3, 5 - 7)
 A common resident of forests up to 2700 m from Didinga to Zande, but not recorded from Aza Forest. There is a distinct movement on Imatong where birds descend to lower altitude in April/May after breeding. Lowland birds west of the Nile breed in the rainy season.

145. *Andropadus virens* Little Greenbul 775
 R BR (9, 10)
 The race *holochlorus* is a common resident of bowl and gallery forests west of the Nile at Aloma Plateau, Bengengai and Zande.

146. *Baeopogon indicator* Honeyguide Greenbul 751
 R NBR
 The nominate race is a fairly common resident of lowland and gallery forests along the southern border, reported from Imatong, the Aloma Plateau, Aza Forest and Bengengai. Usually confined to high tree tops.

147. *Bleda eximia* Green-tailed Bristlebill 747
 R NBR
 The race *ugandae* is fairly common, frequenting thick undergrowth in gallery and bowl forests at Bengengai.

148. *Bleda syndactyla* Bristle-bill 746
 R BR (1, 3, 6, 8, 10)
 The race *woosnami* is a common resident in lowland forest undergrowth on Imatong, the Aloma Plateau and at Bengengai.

149. *Chlorocichla flavigollis* Yellow-throated Leaflove 749
 R BR (9)
 The race *soror* is a fairly common resident of green woodland along the Zaire border from Yei to Zande, showing a preference for Mango trees.

150. *Chlorocichla laetissima* Joyful Greenbul 770
 R BR (3, 10)
 A fairly common though rather local resident of forest, forest edge and secondary growth on Imatong from 1000 - 2000 m.

451. <i>Chlorocichla simplex</i>	Simple Greenbul	W 694
R?	NBR	
A secretive species of dense lowland forest known only from Bengengai (Traylor & Archer 1982).		
452. <i>Criniger calurus</i>	Red-tailed Greenbul	745
R	NBR	
The race <i>emini</i> is known only from Bengengai (Traylor & Archer 1982), but is probably an uncommon resident of thick forest undergrowth elsewhere in Zande.		
453. <i>Nicator chloris</i>	Nicator	1148
R	BR (7, 8)	
The nominate race is a common resident of lowland bowl and gallery forests, recorded from Imatong, the Aloma Plateau, Yambio and Bengengai.		
454. <i>Phyllastrephus albicularis</i>	White-throated Greenbul	761
R	BR (6 - 8)	
A common resident of lowland forest undergrowth up to about 1200 m, at Imatong, Aza Forest and Bengengai. Not yet recorded from the Aloma Plateau.		
455. <i>Phyllastrephus baumanni</i>	Toro Olive Greenbul	760
R	BR (5)	
The race <i>hypochloris</i> appears to be a fairly common forest resident up to 1600 m on the southern side of Imatong and on the Aloma Plateau.		
456. <i>Phyllastrephus placidus</i>	Olive Mountain Greenbul	758
	(treated as separate from <i>P. fischeri</i>)	
R	BR (1 - 3, 12)	
The race <i>sucosus</i> is a common resident of forested ravines and secondary growth from 1400 to 2000 m on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts.		
457. <i>Phyllastrephus scandens</i>	Leaflove	750
R	BR (10)	
The race <i>orientalis</i> is a fairly uncommon resident in better woodland and gallery forests along the Zaire border from the Aloma Plateau and Yei to Zande.		
458. <i>Phyllastrephus strepitans</i>	Northern Brownbul	754
R?	BR (1, 2)	
Uncommon, probably resident, frequenting thickets in wooded savanna and arid scrub country in the southeast from Juba and Lado to the Ethiopian border.		
459. <i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	Common Bulbul	744
R	BR (4 - 6)	
The race <i>shoanus</i> is a common resident in any type of habitat along the Ethiopian border. The other white-vented race <i>arsinoe</i> reaches South Sudan around Renk. Between Malakal and Renk and on the Jebel Marra the yellow and the white-vented forms occur together without interbreeding.		
460. <i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>	Yellow-vented Bulbul	742
R	BR (1, 4, 8 - 10)	
A common resident in most types of habitat, although uncommon in the		

Sudd, and replaced by the White-vented Bulbul along the Ethiopian border. North of Malakal both species are found together.

Family TURDIDAE Thrushes, Robins etc.

461.	<i>Alethe diademata</i>	Fire-crested Alethe	901
	R	NBR	
The race <i>woosnami</i> is fairly common in gallery forests and forest edge at Bengengai.			
462.	<i>Alethe poliocephala</i>	Brown-chested Alethe	903
	R	BR (1 - 3)	
The race <i>giloensis</i> is a common resident in Imatong up to 2500 m. Lowland birds move to higher altitude in the dry season.			
463.	<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>	Red-tailed Chat	871
	R	BR (1)	
An uncommon and very local resident on rocky hills with open woodland. The nominate race is recorded from Boro River, from Wau to Tambura and from Boya Hills, while Boma birds are assigned to <i>omoensis</i> .			
	<i>Cercomela scotocerea</i>	Brown-tailed Rock Chat	870
The race <i>turkana</i> should occur in the arid rocky bushland of the Ilemi Triangle.			
464.	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>	Rufous Bush Chat	934
	PM LM?	NBR	
The nominate race is an uncommon winter visitor to dry Acacia shrub and open woodland as far south as Malakal.			
465.	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	White-browed Scrub Robin	910/911
	R? LM	NBR (12)	
The white-winged race <i>leucoptera</i> is a breeding resident in dry Acacia shrub country in the southeast. In the dry season some wander west to Lado where they meet the red-backed race <i>zambesiana</i> . The latter is recorded from Lado (Sept.), Raffile (Sept.), Yei (Nov.), and Kajo Kaji.			
	<i>Cercotrichas podobe</i>	Black Bush Robin	916
Should occur in dry Acacia shrub around Renk.			
466.	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>	Spotted Morning Thrush	909
	R	BR (4)	
The nominate race is a common resident in thick dry bushland along the Nile, east of it north to the Sobat River, and rarely west to Wau.			
467.	<i>Cossypha albicapilla</i>	White-crowned Robin Chat	891
	R	NBR	
The race <i>omoensis</i> is a fairly common resident in better wooded savanna and green bushes on Boma Hills.			
468.	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	Robin Chat	893
	R	BR (1,3)	
The race <i>iolaema</i> occurs as a common resident of secondary growth and forest above 1600 m on Imatong, and more rarely on the Dongotona and Didinga Mts.			

469.	<i>Cossypha cyanocampter</i>	Blue-shouldered Robin Chat	889
	R	BR (10)	
	The race <i>barttelotii</i> is a rather uncommon resident on Imatong frequenting thick damp forest undergrowth at Gilo, Upper Talanga and Lotti.		
470.	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	White-browed Robin Chat	884
	R	BR (3)	
	The nominate race is a common resident in well wooded savanna south of the Sobat and Bahr-el-Arab Rivers.		
471.	<i>Cossypha natalensis</i>	Red-capped Robin Chat	890
	LM? AM	BR (1, 2, 3)	
	The race <i>garguensis</i> is seasonally common in lowland forests from Imatong to Bengengai, arriving at the beginning of March, breeding in the rainy season and leaving about October. Birds from Didinga and Boma represent a different population which probably stays from November to May and breeds in January/February.		
472.	<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>	Snowy-headed Robin Chat	892
	R? LM?	BR (3, 7)	
	A fairly common but local species of forest edge and dense vegetation near streams. Recorded southwest of Torit - Lado - Wau - Kafia Kingi.		
473.	<i>Cossypha semirufa</i>	Rüppell's Robin Chat	885
	R? LM?	NBR	
	The nominate race has only once been recorded, in thick damp scrub at Boma in November (C & MacD 1955).		
474.	<i>Dryocichloides poliopterus</i>	Grey-winged Ground Robin	887
	R? LM?	NBR	
	The nominate race is a fairly common but very local bird of thick forest undergrowth near water up to 1800 m. Possibly only a non-breeding visitor to Imatong and the Aloma Plateau from July to October.		
475.	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Sprosser	992
	PMP		
	A little noticed Palaearctic autumn passage migrant east of the Nile. Recorded only once, in dense <i>Acacia</i> thicket east of Torit in November (pers. obs.).		
476.	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Nightingale	921
	PM		
	The nominate race is an uncommon Palaearctic visitor from November to early April, frequenting thickets in better wooded savanna and wintering south of Boro River - Tonj - Lado - Kapoeta.		
	<i>Luscinia suecica</i>	Bluethroat	919
	Could occur in thickets near water along the northern boundary.		
477.	<i>Monticola rufocinerea</i>	Little Rock Thrush	853
	LM?	NBR	
	The nominate race has been recorded from the Imatong and Didinga Mts. between November and March, from open slopes with scattered trees at about 2000 m. There are no recent records.		

478. <i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Rock Thrush	850
PMW	PMP?	
An uncommon Palaearctic winter visitor to rocky hills in open savanna from December to March, mainly south of Boma - Amadi - Wau - Boro River. Even though there is a marked autumn movement in North Sudan from September to November, passage is not noticed in the South.		
<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock Thrush	851
This Palaearctic species is to be expected in the arid rocky country round Renk.		
479. <i>Myrmecocichla nigra</i>	Sooty Chat	880
R?	LM	NBR
Uncommon in open bushed tree savanna from Wau to Tambura in August/September and from Maridi to Kajo Kaji and Opari in July, September, December and March/April.		
480. <i>Oenanthe bottae</i>	Red-breasted Wheatear	867
R?	LM	NBR
The race <i>heuglini</i> is seasonally very common on open short grass plains, and very partial to burnt grass patches. Movements are not clear. All records are from east of the Nile. Occurrence in the east and northeast is from December to February and probably involves North Sudan breeders, but May/June records from the extreme southeast could involve a population moving south to Uganda.		
481. <i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Desert Wheatear	857
PMW		
The nominate race is a regular Palaearctic winter visitor in December/January to open arid country south to Renk.		
482. <i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	Black-eared Wheatear	858
PMW		
The race <i>melanoleuca</i> is a fairly common winter visitor to semi-arid open grassland and bushland south to Malakal from December to February; once recorded from Lado in December.		
483. <i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Isabelline Wheatear	855
PMW		
A common Palaearctic winter visitor, mainly east of the Nile, where it tends to frequent drier open grassland habitat than the Northern Wheatear. No distinct passage is noticeable.		
484. <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	854
PMW	PMP?	
The most common Palaearctic wheatear, wintering throughout in suitable open grassland and bush habitat from September to the beginning of April (mainly November - March). Passage, though expected, is not noticeable. The nominate race and <i>libanotica</i> occur, the latter probably more restricted to the North Sudan.		
485. <i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Pied Wheatear	859
PMW	PMP?	
The nominate race is an uncommon Palaearctic winter visitor to the semi-arid southeast in open rocky grassland. Recorded from Lado and Torit in December, Kapoeta in December and January and along the Kenya border in November, December and January.		

486.	<i>Pentholaea albifrons</i>	White-fronted Black Chat	874
R?	LM	NBR	
The race <i>clericalis</i> is an uncommon dry season visitor to open grassy woodland from November to March, recorded from Yei to Torit and from Lado to Kajo Kaji.			
487.	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart	917
PMW			
The nominate race is a common Palaearctic winter visitor throughout in any type of woodland, from October to early April. The white-winged <i>samamisicus</i> has been collected near Wau in January and at Yei in November.			
488.	<i>Pogonocichla stellata</i>	White-starred Forest Robin	915
R		NBR	
The race <i>pallidiflava</i> is a common resident on Imatong, but uncommon on the Dongotona and Didinga Mts. It frequents forest above 2000 m.			
489.	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	883
PMW	PMP		
A common Palaearctic passage migrant throughout from October to December and in March/early April in any open grassy habitat. Some regularly winter along the southern border south of 6°N.			
490.	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Stonechat	882
R	PMW?	BR (4)	
The race <i>albofasciata</i> is a common resident on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts., frequenting open grassland above 1800 m. Palaearctic winter visitors (<i>variegatus</i>) could occur in the extreme north.			
491.	<i>Sheppardia aequatorialis</i>	Equatorial Akalat	898
R		BR (1, 4, 11)	
The race <i>acholiensis</i> is a common resident of primary forest undergrowth on Imatong above 1800 m, breeding in the dry season.			
492.	<i>Stiphrornis erythrothorax</i>	Forest Robin	900
R?		NBR	
The race <i>xanthogaster</i> is recorded from Bengengai (Traylor & Archer 1982). It appears to be an uncommon resident of forest undergrowth.			
493.	<i>Stizorhina fraseri</i>	Rufous Thrush	810
R?		NBR	
The race <i>vulpina</i> is an apparently uncommon species of gallery forest, where it perches on branches overhanging rivers. Recorded only from the Aloma Plateau and Bengengai (Cave & MacDonald 1955).			
494.	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>	Cliff Chat	876, 878
R		NBR	
A rather uncommon and local species of rocky hills and cliffs. The race <i>subrufipennis</i> has been recorded from Boma, Jebel Kasangor, Jebel Lado and Kajo Kaji, while <i>coronatus</i> has its southern limits at Boro River.			

495. *Turdus abyssinicus* Olive Thrush 841
 R BR (1 - 4)
 The nominate race is a common resident on Imatong, frequenting forest, forest edge and secondary growth above 1600 m. Also reported from the Dongotona and Didinga Mts.

496. *Turdus fischeri* Spotted Ground Thrush 846
 R? NBR
 A single example of a newly described race *maxis* was netted on Imatong in November 1979 in the Lotti primary lowland forest (Nikolaus 1982a).

497. *Turdus pelios* African Thrush 840
 R BR (1 - 3)
 A common resident in low altitude woodland throughout. Two races occur: *pelios* north of about Tambura - Shambe - Baro River and *centralis* south of this line.

498. *Turdus piaggiae* Abyssinian Ground Thrush 845
 R BR (7)
 An uncommon resident near damp forest streams at higher altitudes. The nominate race is recorded from Boma, and *hadii* from the Imatong and Dongotona Mts.

Family SYLVIIDAE Warblers

499. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* Great Reed Warbler 943
 PMP
 A rare Palaearctic passage migrant; only twice recorded, both birds in early April at Gilo (pers. obs.). Probably overflies, at least in autumn, as it is fairly common in North Sudan during September/October.

500. *Acrocephalus baeticatus* African Reed Warbler 946
 R? LM? NBR
 The race *cinnamomeus* is rare but widely distributed in any kind of tall grass and reeds. Recorded from Wau (February), Juba (January), Lado and Bahr-el-Zeraf. These could be non-breeding visitors from Jebel Marra.

501. *Acrocephalus gracilirostris* Lesser Swamp Warbler 957
 R NBR
 The race *jacksoni* is uncommon in reeds and tall grass over water; sometimes also in papyrus. Recorded along the Nile from Malakal to Juba.

502. *Acrocephalus griseldis* Basra Reed Warbler 943
 PMP
 A rare Palaearctic autumn passage migrant, caught once in late August at Juba in tall reed along the Nile (Nikolaus 1979a).

Acrocephalus palustris Marsh Warbler 945
 Not recorded, but it should occur along the Ethiopian border as an autumn passage migrant.

503. *Acrocephalus rufescens* Greater Swamp Warbler 955
 R NBR
 The race *niloticus* is a common resident in the papyrus vegetation of the Sudd, less common in reeds over water. Reported from Maridi, Juba and near Torit.

PMW PMP

There are very few records of this Palaearctic migrant, from reedbeds along the Nile at Lado and Juba (October, November, January, April) and from dense bush vegetation beside water at Gilo (January, March, September). It is perhaps more common in the reed and sedge vegetation of the Sudd than available records indicate.

PMW PMP

Little recorded, but probably not uncommon as a Palaearctic winter visitor and autumn passage migrant to reeds, tall grass and *Acacia* bushland. All available records are from the Nile valley and east of it from October to March. Most are assignable to the race *fuscus*, but nominate birds also occur.

R

BR (2, 7)

The nominate race is common on the Didinga, Dongotona and Imatong Mts., mainly on forest edges above 1800 m, favouring large *Acacias*.

R

NBR

An uncommon species represented by two races: *malensis* in the dry stony acacia grassland of the extreme southeast, and *caniceps* in low bushy grassland at Tambura and Mbili near Wau.

R

NBR

The nominate race is uncommon on the Didinga and Imatong Mts. above 1900 m, frequenting the tops of large forest trees, with a marked preference for *Albizia*.

R

BR (1, 3, 4, ?1 - 12)

The nominate race is very common on Imatong in dense thickets above 1800 m.

R?

NBR

The race *nigricens* is apparently rare, and known only from the Aloma Plateau and Bengengai, where it frequents large forest trees.

R

BR (7)

The race *vulpinus* is fairly common on Imatong above 1800 m and on the Aloma Plateau, frequenting dense thickets and forest undergrowth bordering rivers.

R

NBR

Uncommon and recorded only at Gilo in grassy secondary growth. Quite often noticed after a large fire had damaged most of the low vegetation in the area. (Nikolaus 1982).

513. *Bradypterus baboecala* Little Rush Warbler 948
 R NBR
 An apparently local and uncommon resident in reedbeds, papyrus and tall floating grass in the Sudd. The race *sudanensis* is described from Lake No; otherwise there is but a single record from Juba.

514. *Bradypterus cinnamomeus* Cinnamon Bracken Warbler 952
 R BR (5)
 The race *cavei* is a very common resident in dense forest shrubbery and thick secondary growth on the Imatong and Dongotona Mts. above 1800 m.

515. *Camaroptera brevicaudata* Grey-backed Camaroptera 1011
 R BR (2, 7, 10, 11)
 The race *abbessinica* is very common throughout in any type of thick bush vegetation. North of Renk it is replaced by the nominate race.

516. *Camaroptera chloronota* Olive-green Camaroptera 1010
 R BR (2, 3)
 The race *toroensis* is known only from Bengengai, where it frequents forest undergrowth and is possibly not uncommon (Traylor & Archer 1982).
Camaroptera superciliaris Yellow-browed Camaroptera 1012
 A lowland forest species; a record from Kombo in the extreme southeast needs confirmation.

517. *Camaroptera simplex* Grey Wren Warbler 968
 R? NBR
 The nominate race is fairly common in the extreme southeast, frequenting thicker bushes in dry *Acacia* grassland.

518. *Chloropeta natalensis* Yellow Warbler 805
 R BR (6)
 The race *massaica* is a rare resident of tall grass savanna, often near water; recorded from the Imatong foothills west to Maridi.

519. *Chloropeta similis* Mountain Yellow Warbler 806
 R BR (4, 10)
 A common resident on Imatong in forest undergrowth, forest edge and secondary growth above 1800 m; rare on the Didinga and Dongotona Mts.

CISTICOLAS : All the Cisticola species seem to perform local movements to some extent in response to seasonal changes in habitat. They all breed during the rainy season.

520. *Cisticola aberrans* Rock-loving Cisticola 1027
 R NBR
 The race *petrophila* is restricted to open rocky grassland at high altitude on the Imatong and Dongotona Mts. where it is fairly common.

521. *Cisticola ayresii* Wing-snapping Cisticola 1019
 R BR (4 - 6)
 The race *imatong* is a fairly common resident in the Imatong Mts. on meadows above 2000 m.

522. *Cisticola bodessa* Boran Cisticola 1024a
 R NBR
 Fairly common in tall grass savanna on the Boma Hills, where it is often conspicuous singing from tall trees. These birds are best assigned to the race *caffaensis*.

523. <i>Cisticola brachyptera</i>	Siffling Cisticola	1037
R	BR (7)	
Rather uncommon in dense tall grassland with scattered trees. The nominate race is recorded from the southern border, Boro River, Chak-Chak, Wau and Tonga; birds from Boma are nearer to the race <i>sedlitzii</i> .		
524. <i>Cisticola cantans</i>	Singing Cisticola	1031
R? LM?	BR (7)	
The race <i>concolor</i> is fairly common but rather local in better wooded thick grassland, often near rivers. Distributed from Gogrial south to Tambura and east to Didinga. Found breeding at Yei where the race <i>belli</i> has also been recorded.		
525. <i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	Rattling Cisticola	1024
R	BR (6, 9)	
The race <i>fricki</i> is fairly common, frequenting Acacia grassland south-east of Boma-Bor-Yei. A record from Wau needs confirmation.		
526. <i>Cisticola cinereola</i>	Ashy Cisticola	1042
R? LM?	BR (12)	
Only once recorded, possibly as a breeding visitor to Acacia short grassland on the Kenya border (Nikolaus 1979).		
527. <i>Cisticola erythrops</i>	Red-faced Cisticola	1032
R? LM	NBR	
Locally common in better wooded or bushed thick grassland, often near rivers. The race <i>pyrhomitra</i> is reported from Boma, Maridi (February) and Gilo (July to April). The race <i>sylvia</i> is recorded from Tambura (February), Yambio (May), Maridi (January) and Tapari River (February). The status of the two races, and the relationship to the Singing Cisticola, where both species occur, is not clear.		
528. <i>Cisticola eximia</i>	Black-backed Cisticola	1021
The nominate race is recorded rather locally in short open grassland from Aweil, Ayod region, Boma Plains and Kajo Kaji.		
529. <i>Cisticola galactotes</i>	Winding Cisticola	1033
R	BR (6 - 9)	
The race <i>marginata</i> is very common along the Nile and in the Sudd, frequenting papyrus and reeds and always associated with water bound vegetation. Other records are from Tarangole (Koss River), Yambio (Sue River), Wau (Sue River), Raga (Lol River) and Bahr-el-Arab.		
530. <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	1016
R? LM?	BR (5 - 10, 12)	
The race <i>uropygialis</i> is common in short grassland along the Nile and east of it, but uncommon to the west.		
531. <i>Cisticola lateralis</i>	Whistling Cisticola	1021
R?	BR (7)	
The race <i>antinorii</i> is fairly common in well wooded grassland and low altitude forest edge from Didinga to Benengai and the Boro-Riki River. The type was described from Jur River.		
532. <i>Cisticola nana</i>	Tiny Cisticola	104
R?	NBR	
Recorded only once, in dry thornbush savanna along the Kenya border (Macdonald & Cave 1948).		

533. *Cisticola natalensis* Croaking Cisticola 1036
 R? LM? NBR
 Locally common in open tall grassland with scattered bushes. Three races occur: *argentea* along the Ethiopian border south of Boma and *strangei* west of about 33 E. North of Lake No and the Sobat the latter is replaced by the race *tonga*.

534. *Cisticola robusta* Stout Cisticola 1035
 R? NBR
 There is a single record of the race *nuchalis* from tall grass savanna at Shambe (Macdonald & Cave 1948). The status of this species needs clarification.

535. *Cisticola ruficeps* Red-pate Cisticola 1043
 R BR (7 - 10)
 A common species along the Nile, frequenting thornbush savanna and sometimes open wooded grassland; uncommon elsewhere. The race *mongalla* is replaced by *scotoptera* north of Lake No and the Sobat River.

536. *Cisticola troglodytes* Foxy Cisticola 1038
 R BR (4, 7, 9)
 Common in grass savanna, and often associated with ironstone country. The nominate race occurs throughout except along the Ethiopian border where it is replaced by *ferruginea*.

537. *Drymocichla incana* Red-winged Grey Warbler 994
 R NBR
 Rare, and only recorded from Kajo Kaji, Yei, Maridi, Lado, Wau and the Boro River, mainly in thick bushes fringing rivers in open grass savanna.

538. *Eminia lepida* Grey-capped Warbler 993
 R BR (11)
 Common on the Imatongs in dense damp undergrowth above 1600 m.

539. *Eremomela badiceps* Brown-crowned Eremomela 1007
 R NBR
 The nominate race (*latukae* rejected by Traylor 1982) is fairly common on the Imatongs, frequenting large lowland forest trees.

540. *Eremomela icteropygialis* Yellow-bellied Eremomela 1003
 R NBR
 Uncommon in dry savanna scrub. The race *griseoflava* occurs southeast of Juba - Lado, while *alexanderi* is reported from Renk and Wau.

541. *Eremomela pusilla* Green-backed Eremomela 1005
 R BR (2, 3)
 The race *canescens* occurs fairly commonly throughout in any type of savanna at low altitude

542. *Heliolais erythroptera* Red-winged Warbler 1050
 R NBR
 The race *jodoptera* is a very local bird of open bushed grassland recorded along the southern border from Li Rangu to Torit and from Wau.

<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	Icterine Warbler	935
Not yet recorded, but expected as a Palaearctic migrant in open woodland.		
<i>Hippolais languida</i>	Upcher's Warbler	931
Possibly a rare Palaearctic autumn passage migrant, with a single record from Mongalla (Cave & Macdonald 1955) which could not be traced. Confirmation is needed.		
543. <i>Hippolais pallida</i>	Olivaceous Warbler	938
PMW PMP		
The Palaearctic race <i>eleica</i> is a locally abundant winter visitor from August to March in <i>Acacia</i> savanna along the Nile and east of it, but uncommon to rare in the west. The nominate race from Egypt winters south to Malakal from October to February.		
544. <i>Hylia prasina</i>	Green Hylia	1281
R	BR (1)	
The nominate race is fairly common in thick lowland forest undergrowth on Imatong, the Aloma Plateau and at Bengengai		
545. <i>Locustella lusciniooides</i>	Savi's Warbler	939
PMW		
A seldom recorded but perhaps not uncommon Palaearctic winter visitor to the Sudd south to Juba, frequenting tall grass, reeds and bushes near water. The nominate race has been found, but <i>fusca</i> could also occur.		
546. <i>Macrosphenus flavicans</i>	Yellow Longbill	1014
R	BR (3)	
The race <i>hypochondriacus</i> has been collected at Bengengai (Traylor & Archer 1982). A species of dense forest undergrowth and creepers.		
547. <i>Parisoma lugens</i>	Brown Parisoma	939
R? LM?	BR (7)	
The race <i>jacksoni</i> is rare, recorded only from the Imatong and Didinga Mts., where it has been found in large <i>Acacia</i> trees in well wooded grassland up to 2000 m.		
548. <i>Phyllolais pulchella</i>	Buff-bellied Warbler	995
R?	NBR	
Fairly common along the Nile and to the east, frequenting tall trees in <i>Acacia</i> savanna. Elsewhere reported only from Maridi and Gorgrial.		
549. <i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	Bonelli's Warbler	961
PMW		
The race <i>orientalis</i> winters rarely south to Malakal in dry <i>Acacia</i> bushland.		
550. <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	960
PMW		
The race <i>abietinus</i> is a fairly common Palaearctic winter visitor from December to March to the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts. and the Boma Hills, frequenting forest edges and bushes, mainly above 1800 m.		
551. <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	961
PMW PMP?		
An apparently rare Palaearctic visitor from late September to early April to forest edges near the southern border. Recorded only from Bengengai and Imatong (M.A. Traylor <i>in litt.</i>).		

552. *Phylloscopus trochilus* Willow Warbler 959
 PMP PMW?
 There are surprisingly few records of this Palaearctic migrant, all from Wau and the region between Juba and Lake Turkana between September and January. There is no evidence of wintering or of spring passage. Birds are referable to the race *acredula*.

553. *Phylloscopus umbrovirens* Brown Woodland Warbler 964
 R BR (4, 6, 8)
 A fairly common resident of highland forest and forest edge above 1800m on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts.

554. *Prinia leucopogon* White-chinned Prinia 1048
 R BR (4, ?1 - 12)
 The race *reichenowi* is a common resident on the Imatong in forest and secondary growth. Also recorded from Bengengai.

555. *Prinia somalica* Pale Prinia 1046
 R BR (12)
 The race *erlangeri* is a fairly common resident in the dry Acacia scrub country of the extreme southeast, east of Kapoeta.

556. *Prinia subflava* Tawny-flanked Prinia 1045
 R BR (7 - 10)
 The nominate race is common in any kind of savanna except north of Lake No and the Sobat River where it is replaced by *deserti* and in the arid extreme southeast where the species is replaced by *P. somalica*.

557. *Schoenicola platyura* Fan-tailed Warbler 969
 R? NBR
 A species of tall moist grassland. There are only four records of the race *alexinae*, from Gazelle River (type), Nagishot/Didinga, Lotti Forest and Gilo.

558. *Sphenoeacus mentalis* Moustached Warbler 1051
 R? NBR
 The nominate race is locally common in tall grass savanna southwest of Raga - Wau - Bor - Imatong and at Boma near the Ethiopian border.

559. *Spiloptila rufifrons* Red-fronted Warbler 987
 R? BR (12)
 Recorded only from the extreme southeast in dry Acacia scrub. Birds are probably referable to the race *smithii*.

560. *Sylvia atricapilla* Blackcap 926
 PMW PMP?
 The nominate race is a very common Palaearctic winter visitor to the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts., frequenting green bush vegetation and forest above 1600m from October to April. Not recorded elsewhere even though it should occur on passage. Birds ringed at Imatong have been recovered in Sweden and Lebanon.

561. *Sylvia borin* Garden Warbler 925
 PMP
 A regular Palaearctic passage migrant from September to November in wooded savanna near Wau and in the Yei - Lado - Didinga - Imatong area. On Imatong it occurs in secondary vegetation around Gilo from September to December and also from late February to the beginning of May.

562. *Sylvia communis* Whitethroat 92
 PMW PMP
 A rather uncommon Palaearctic winter visitor and passage migrant to dry woodland, favouring thorny vegetation. Recorded from late August to early April. Wintering birds are all of the nominate race, while many passage birds are *icterops* or *vulgensis*.

563. *Sylvia curruca* Lesser Whitethroat 92
 PMW
 The nominate race winters commonly from late September to late February/early March in thornbush vegetation north of 10°N; occasionally recorded south to Juba.

564. *Sylvia hortensis* Orphean Warbler 92
 PMW
 The race *crassirostris* is a rare Palaearctic visitor to Acacia thicket south to Melut between September and February. The main wintering area is in North Sudan.

565. *Sylvia nisoria* Barred Warbler 93
 ?PMP
 Four very fat birds were netted in mid February in Acacia woodland near Melut. The only other record is of a bird in late October near Wau (M. Rae). This species is a common passage migrant in North Sudan.

566. *Sylvietta brachyura* Crombec 99
 R BR (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12)
 Common throughout in any kind of savanna. The nominate race occurs at low altitude throughout except in the arid southeast where it is replaced by *leucopsis*. Birds ranging to 2400 m on Imatong would be *dilutior* if this race proves to be valid.

567. *Sylvietta virens* Green Crombec 100
 R BR (10)
 The race *baraka* is a rather uncommon resident of lowland forest thickets, from Bengengai and Lotti Forest/Imatong.

568. *Sylvietta whytii* Red-faced Crombec 99
 R BR (2, 12)
 The race *abayensis* is rather uncommon and confined to the extreme southeast where it frequents better bush vegetation in acacia short grass savanna.

Family MUSCICAPIDAE Flycatchers

Sub-family Muscicapinae

569. *Artomyias fuliginosa* Sooty Flycatcher 80
 R? NBR
 Recorded only twice, from the Aloma Plateau (Macdonald & Cave 1948).

570. *Bradornis microrhynchus* Grey Flycatcher 793/79
 R? LM BR (2, 12)
 The race *neumanni* is uncommon in dry bush savanna west to Juba and Lado and north to Jebel Kasangor. All records are from the dry season.

571. <i>Bradornis pallidus</i> Pale Flycatcher	792
R? LM?	BR (1)
The nominate race is uncommon but occurs, perhaps as a non-breeding dry season visitor, in the open wooded savanna west of Malakal - Ayod - Juba. The only rainy season records are from the Zaire border region. Two other races occur: <i>parvus</i> on the Boma Hills and <i>murinus</i> on the Didinga Mts. above 1500 m.	
572. <i>Empidornis semipartitus</i> Silverbird	801
R	NBR
A common resident in Acacia savanna and semi-arid bushland northeast of a line from Kajo Kaji to Aweil.	
573. <i>Ficedula albicollis</i> Collared Flycatcher	779/780
PMP PMW?	
A rare and little recorded Palaearctic visitor to better wooded savanna. The race <i>semitorquata</i> has been collected at Kajo Kaji (February), Taufika (April) and recently by Traylor at Gilo and Bengengai (March).	
574. <i>Melaenornis chocolatina</i> White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher	796
R	BR (2, 3)
The race <i>fischeri</i> is a common resident on the Imatong, Dongtona and Didinga Mts., frequenting forest edge and secondary growth above 1600 m.	
575. <i>Melaenornis edolioides</i> Black Flycatcher	798
R	BR (4)
The race <i>lugubris</i> is a fairly common resident southwest of Boro River - Gogrial - Lado - Didinga Mts., where it inhabits well wooded Savanna and gardens. Also recorded from Boma	
576. <i>Muscicapa adusta</i> Dusky Flycatcher	781
R	BR (1, 2)
The race <i>pumila</i> is a very common resident on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts., frequenting open highland forest and secondary growth above 1800 m.	
577. <i>Muscicapa aquatica</i> Swamp Flycatcher	782
R	BR (4)
A species of reed, bush and papyrus vegetation near swamps and rivers, where it is locally common. The race <i>infulata</i> occurs along the Nile south of Malakal, while the West African nominate race is recorded from Boro River, Wau and Raffie.	
578. <i>Muscicapa caerulescens</i> Ashy Flycatcher	785
R	NBR
The race <i>brevicaudata</i> is an uncommon resident in the foothill forests of Imatong. Also recorded from Zande.	
579. <i>Muscicapa comitata</i> Dusky Blue Flycatcher	803
R?	NBR
The race <i>stuhlmanni</i> has been recorded only once, from gallery forest on the Aloma Plateau (Macdonald & Cave 1948).	
580. <i>Muscicapa gambagae</i> Gambaga Flycatcher	778
R? LM?	NBR
Recorded from open savanna at Lado in January (Nikolaus), Mvolo in March (B.M.).	

581. <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	778
PMP		
A common Palaearctic passage migrant from mid-October to early December in open woodland or wooded savanna. A few pass northwards between mid-March and mid- April. Two races occur: the nominate race passes mainly west of the Nile while <i>neumanni</i> is predominant east of i		
582. <i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>	Lead-coloured Flycatcher	788
R	BR (12)	
The nominate race is a fairly common savanna resident southwest of Gogrial - Bor - Didinga.		
	Sub-family Platysteirinae	
583. <i>Batis minor</i>	Black-headed Batis	820
R	NBR	
The race <i>erlangeri</i> is fairly common throughout, especially in well-wooded savanna and large <i>Acacia</i> trees along the Nile.		
584. <i>Batis molitor</i>	Chinspot Batis	817
R	NBR	
Apparently confined to the Didinga Mts., where it is a fairly common resident of secondary growth and well wooded grassland.		
585. <i>Batis orientalis</i>	Grey-headed Batis	818
R	NBR	
Fairly common in open wooded grassland. Two races occur: the nominate along the Ethiopian border with records confined to the Torit - Imato - Didinga area, and <i>chadensis</i> west of the Nile, extending eastwards to Lado and Renk.		
586. <i>Batis perkeo</i>	Pygmy Batis	81
R?	NBR	
Recorded only from the Natoporuputh Hills where it is not uncommon in dry <i>Acacia</i> scrub (Nikolaus 1973).		
587. <i>Bias musicus</i>	Black and White Flycatcher	81
R?	NBR	
The nominate race is known only from Bengengai where it is a rare forest species (Macdonald & Cave 1948; Taylor).		
588. <i>Hyliota flavigaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	81
R	NBR	
The nominate race is a fairly common resident, frequenting tree tops in better wooded savanna southwest of Gogrial - Yei - Imatong and around Boma.		
589. <i>Megabyas flammulata</i>	Shrike Flycatcher	8
R?	NBR	
The race <i>aequatorialis</i> is known only from Bengengai, where it appears to be an uncommon resident in both primary and secondary forests.		
590. <i>Platysteira blissetti</i>	Jameson's Wattle-eye	85
R	BR (1)	
The race <i>jamesoni</i> is a rare resident of dense vegetation in bowl forests at Lotti (Imatong), the Aloma Plateau and Bengengai.		

591. *Platysteira castanea* Chestnut Wattle-eye 824
 R BR (6, 8)
 The nominate race is known as a common resident in thick gallery forest at Bengengai and in lowland forest at Imatong.

592. *Platysteira cyanea* Wattle-eye 822
 R BR (1, 2, 4, 7, 12)
 The race *nyanzae* is a fairly common resident southwest of Didinga - Lado - Wau - Boro River, frequenting gallery forests and forest clearings up to 2000 m. The race *aethiopica* occurs on the Boma Hills.

Sub-family Monarchinae

593. *Erranornis longicauda* Blue Flycatcher 827
 R BR (3)
 The race *teresita* is a common but local resident of gallery forest and forest edges up to 2000 m, recorded southwest of Imatong - Rumbek - Boro River.

594. *Terpsiphone viridis* Paradise Flycatcher 832
 R? LM AM NBR
 The race *ferreti* (incl. *speciosa*) is common throughout in any woodland and forest up to 2200 m. Status needs further clarification: in the forests along the southern border there are records for most months, but elsewhere it occurs from September to April, probably migrating to breed in the North Sudan during the rainy season. The southern African migratory race *plumbeiceps* was once collected in July on the Aloma Plateau (Nikolaus 1982).

595. *Trochocercus nigromitratus* Dusky Crested Flycatcher 831
 R? NBR
 Recorded only from Bengengai in March (Traylor & Archer 1982). A species of forest undergrowth and secondary bush.

596. *Trochocercus nitens* Blue-headed Crested Flycatcher 830
 R? NBR?
 The nominate race is known only from Bengengai where a single bird was collected in March (Traylor & Archer 1982). A bird of forest undergrowth.

Family MOTACILLIDAE Wagtails, Pipits, Longclaws

97. *Anthus campestris* Tawny Pipit 702
 PMW
 The nominate race is a rare Palaearctic winter visitor, recorded in January from Juba (pers. observ.).

98. *Anthus cervinus* Red-throated Pipit 713
 PMW
 A common Palaearctic winter visitor on wet short grassland throughout, from late October to March. Most numerous along the Nile and in the Sudd region.

99. *Anthus leucophrys* Plain-backed Pipit 704
 R? LM? NBR
 The race *zenkeri* is uncommon, frequenting savanna with scattered trees and bushes in better wooded parts of the south-west; recorded from Didinga, the Kajo Kaji - Lado - Yei area and from Wau to Raffili. The race *omoensis* may occur along the Ethiopian border.

600. *Anthus novaeseelandiae* Richard's Pipit 706
 V? LM? NBR
 A rare visitor, known only from Kajo Kaji (Brown 1931) and Mongalla. These birds have been assigned to *cinnamomeus*.

601. *Anthus similis* Long-billed Pipit 703
 V? LM? NBR
 The race *hararensis* has only once been recorded, in dry rocky country in the Natoporoputh Hills in the extreme southeast (Macdonald & Cave 1948).

602. *Anthus trivialis* Tree Pipit 708
 PMW PMP
 The nominate race is a common Palaearctic passage migrant throughout, and occasionally winters in well wooded savanna, forest edge and cultivation up to 3000 m; occasionally in late September and October, but mainly from November to April.

603. *Macronyx croceus* Yellow-throated Longclaw 716
 R? LM? BR (10)
 The nominate race is locally common along the southern border from Imatong to Tambura, and in the Sudd, frequenting damper grassland and grassy swamps. Recorded from Juba, Lado, Meshra er Req and Lake No.

604. *Motacilla aguimp* African Pied Wagtail 691
 R LM? NBR
 The race *vidua* is a locally common resident of streams, swamps and waterholes at low altitude, not recorded from the arid extreme southeast, the Sudd or the region northwest of Wau.

605. *Motacilla alba* White Wagtail 690
 PMW
 The nominate race is an uncommon but regular winter visitor in small numbers, mainly from November to early March. Commoner towards the north; this is a common wintering species in the North Sudan.

606. *Motacilla cinerea* Grey Wagtail 694
 PMW PMP
 A common Palaearctic visitor from September to April on forest edges and along rivers up to 3000 m on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts. Small numbers of passage birds occur throughout, mainly from late August to November and from late February to April. One ringed as a pullus in the USSR ($43^{\circ}45'N$, $40^{\circ}00'E$) was controlled at Gilo in November.

Motacilla clara Mountain Wagtail 692
 There is one record of 'white wagtails' in July on forest roads in the Imatongs (Imatong Tea Project). This could well refer to the occurrence of Mountain Wagtails.

607. *Motacilla flava* Yellow Wagtail 695, 697-700
 PMW PMP
 A common winter visitor and passage migrant up to 2000 m throughout, frequenting savanna, swamps, cultivation and towns, often in association with cattle. Two main races occur: the blue-headed *flava* is common throughout from late September to March, whilst the black-headed *feldegg* is almost always associated with swamps and wet grassland, arriving in mid October. Other types have been reported:

yellow-headed *lutea* at Maridi in March, grey-headed *thunbergi* on spring passage at Gilo in April, black-headed *superciliaris* at Wau in October and blue-headed birds with dark ear coverts (? *dombrowskii*) near Malakal in February.

608. *Tmetothylacus tenellus* Golden Pipit 715
R? LM? NBR
Uncommon and probably only a dry season visitor to the extreme south-east frequenting arid grassy *Acacia* scrub. Recorded from Kapoeta, Jebel Kathangor and Boma.

Family MALACONOTIDAE Bush Shrikes

609. *Dryoscopus angolensis* Pink-footed Puffback 1132
R BR (6)
The race *nandensis* is an uncommon resident of the Imatong primary forests, ranging up to at least 2400 m. It could occur on the Aloma Plateau.

610. *Dryoscopus gambensis* Puffback 1131
R LM? BR (2, 12)
The race *Malzacii* is fairly common, frequenting large trees in better wooded savanna southwest of Didinga - Lado - Tonj - Wedweil. It is regular on Didinga up to 2000 m, and presumed wanderers have been observed at Gilo/Imatong in December. The race *erythraeae* occurs in similar habitat along the Ethiopian border.

611. *Laniarius barbarus* Black-headed Gonolek 1119
R BR (6, 7)
The race *erythrogaster* is a common resident in any type of wooded savanna throughout except the forest regions of Zande. Birds in the papyrus swamps of the Sudd are assigned to this species, but this needs confirmation for in East African papyrus swamps it is replaced by *L. mufumbiri*.

612. *Laniarius ferrugineus* Tropical Boubou 1125
R BR (6 - 9)
The race *major* is a common resident in well wooded savanna southwest of Didinga - Rumbek - Wedweil, while *aethiopicus* is found along the Ethiopian border.

613. *Laniarius funebris* Slate-coloured Boubou 1121
R BR (10)
A fairly common resident in the arid country southeast of Torit, preferring thick bushland and *Acacia* scrub.

614. *Laniarius leucorhynchus* Sooty Boubou 1122
R NBR
Recorded only from dense secondary forest at Bengengai. Probably a rare resident elsewhere in Zande.

615. *Laniarius luehderi* Lühder's Bush Shrike 1127
R BR (1 - 3, 4, 11 - 12)
The nominate race is an uncommon resident on the Aloma Plateau, but is common on Imatong up to 2800 m, frequenting thick forest under-growth and dense vegetation in forest clearings.

616. *Malaconotus blanchoti* Grey-headed Bush Shrike 1144
 R? LM? NBR
 The race *catharoxanthus* is rather uncommon but widely distributed in better wooded savanna southwest of Didinga - Lado - Rumbek - Raga.

617. *Malaconotus sulfureopectus* Sulphur-breasted Bush Shrike 1138
 R? LM? BR (8, 9)
 The race *similis* is fairly common in better wooded savanna along the southern border. It is also reported from Boma, Wau, Boro and Riki River. There might be some northward movement during the rains.

618. *Nilaus afer* Northern Brubru 1098
 R BR (4, 5, 11)
 Fairly common and probably resident throughout in open tree savanna, bushland and arid *Acacia* savanna. The race *minor* replaces the nominate race in the arid extreme southeast.

619. *Rhodophoneus cruentus* Rosy-patched Shrike 1147
 R NBR
 Uncommon and only known from arid open low thorn-scrub country near the Kenya border.

620. *Tchagra australis* Brown-headed Tchagra 1134
 R LM? BR (12)
 The race *emini* is locally common in secondary growth, forest edge and gallery forest up to 2200 m along the southern border. Recorded from the Didinga and Imatong Mts., Maridi and Bengengai, and north to at least the Tapari River near Amadi.

621. *Tchagra jamesi* Three-streaked Tchagra 1135
 R BR (12)
 The nominate race is confined to the arid extreme southeast where it is fairly common in thick scrub.

622. *Tchagra minuta* Black-capped Tchagra 1136
 R BR (10)
 The nominate race is an uncommon resident of tall wet grassland, forest edge and swamps, including papyrus. Recorded along the southern border from Imatong to Zande and from Boma, Bor, Wau, Malakal and Lake No.

623. *Tchagra senegala* Black-headed Tchagra 1133
 R BR (5, 9)
 Common at low altitude in any kind of woodland with thickets and bushes, including gardens and forest edges. Four races occur: *remigialis* in the extreme north round Renk, *habessinica* east of the Nile south of Malakal, *notha* west of the Nile and *armena* in the extreme southeast from Kapoeta to the Natoporuputh Hills.

Family LANIIDAE Shrikes

624. *Corvinella corvina* Yellow-billed Shrike 1117
 R NBR
 The race *affinis* is a fairly common resident in better wooded savanna and bushland southwest of Didinga - Lado - Rumbek - Wedweil; usually in small parties. The status and validity of the races *togoensis*, *caliginosa* and *chapini* need clarification.

625. *Lanius collaris* Fiscal 1104
 R BR (5, 6)
 Fairly common resident in better wooded savanna and on forest edges up to at least 2000 m. The race *humeralis* occurs east of the Nile on Imatong, Dongotona, Didinga and Boma and *smithii* west of the Nile from Kajo Kaji to Zande.

626. *Lanius collurio* Red-backed Shrike 1112
 PMP PMW?
 An uncommon Palaearctic autumn passage migrant recorded mainly along the southern border below 2000 m from September to December. There are no spring records. A male collected in full moult at Bahr-el-Ghazal in January is exceptional.

627. *Lanius dorsalis* Taita Fiscal 1107
 Fairly common and probably resident in open Acacia savanna in the extreme southeast.

628. *Lanius excubitor* Greater Grey Shrike 1100
 LM? PMW NBR
 A common winter visitor in the open semi-arid region around Renk, frequenting single bushes and trees from late September to February. Three races representing Palaearctic and North Sudan breeders could occur: *leucopygos*, *aucheri* and *pallidirostris*.

629. *Lanius excubitorius* Grey-backed Fiscal 1102
 R LM? BR (4, 5, 9)
 The nominate race is common throughout except in the thicker woodlands and forests in the southwest. It is mainly resident and frequents grassland with scattered bushes and trees.

630. *Lanius gubernator* Emin's Shrike 1113
 R BR (3, 4)
 An uncommon resident in open bushed grassland along the southern border, known only from the Yei - Kajo Kaji - Aloma Plateau area; it could be expected elsewhere between Didinga and Maridi.

631. *Lanius isabellinus* Red-tailed Shrike 1114
 PMW PMP
 The race *speculigerus* is a common Palaearctic winter visitor throughout from November to February, associated mainly with swamp edges and wet grassland. The race *phoenicuroides* could occur.

632. *Lanius minor* Lesser Grey Shrike 1103
 PMP
 An uncommon to rare Palaearctic passage migrant from late August to October, with a single record from Juba in November. Many must overfly since the species is common in late August/September in North Sudan. There appear to be no spring records.

633. *Lanius nubicus* Nubian Shrike 1109
 PM
 A common Palaearctic winter visitor to semi-arid bushland in the extreme north around Renk from late September to February. Also recorded from Magoth in the extreme southeast in February and from Wau in late March (M. Rae).

634. *Lanius senator* Woodchat Shrike

1115

PMW

The race *niloticus* is a common Palaearctic winter visitor throughout except in the arid extreme southeast and the forests along the southern border, occurs from mid-September to late April or the beginning of May, preferring open grassland with scattered bushes, especially wetter habitats near swamps. The nominate race may also occur, particularly in the west.

635. *Lanius somalicus* Somali Fiscal

1106

R?

NBR

Known only from the four records in the extreme southeast given by Hall & Moreau (1970).

Family PRIONOPIDAE Helmet Shrikes

636. *Eurocephalus rueppelli* White-crowned Shrike

1097

R LM?

BR (8, 12)

A common resident in dry thornbush savanna in the southeast, mainly east of Torit. Regular dry season observations around Juba - Lado might refer to wanderers.

637. *Prionops plumata* Helmet Shrike

1090, 1091

R?

BR (4)

Fairly common at low altitude throughout except in the Sudd, occurring in small parties in wooded savanna, woodland and forest edge. The racial status is not well understood: curly-crested specimens from Boma, Imatong and Didinga are assigned to *cristatus*, others west of Torit to *coccineatus*; straight crested birds from the Natoporoputh Hills are assigned to *vinaceigularis*.

Family STURNIDAE Starlings, Oxpeckers

638. *Cinnyricinclus leucogaster* Violet-backed Starling

1184

LM AM?

NBR

The nominate race is seasonally common at Juba and southwest of Didinga - Lado - Rumbek - Wedweil, occurring in any type of tree savanna from January to April and in September/October: *verreauxi* has been recorded from Didinga in March and Mongalla in August.

639. *Cinnyricinclus sharpii* Sharpe's Starling

1185

R? LM

BR (2, 4)

Fairly common in forests above 1800 m on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts., though possibly absent during the rainy season.

640. *Creatophora cinerea* Wattled Starling

1182

LM AM?

NBR

Fairly common in short grass bushland southeast of Lado - Boma from August to March, and sporadically also at Rumbek and Wau.

641. *Lamprotornis caudatus* Long-tailed Glossy Starling

1195

R? LM?

NBR

Common in open tree savanna west of the Sue River (Wau), and more rarely east to Tonj.

642.	<i>Lamprotornis chalcurus</i>	Bronze-tailed Glossy Starling	1189
	LM	NBR	
	The race <i>emini</i> is fairly common in the dry season in better wooded savanna southwest of Torit - Rumbek - Gogrial - Wedweil. At least some move north to breed.		
643.	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>	Blue-eared Glossy Starling	1188
	LM	NBR	
	The race <i>cyaniventris</i> occurs in better wooded savanna but is uncommon; possibly a non-breeding visitor from North Sudan. Status is unclear because of confusion in the field with Lesser Blue-eared and Bronze-tailed Glossy Starlings.		
644.	<i>Lamprotornis chloropterus</i>	Lesser Blue-eared Glossy Starling	1190
	R? LM	NBR	
	The nominate race is fairly common throughout in better wooded savanna, but mainly southwest of Didinga - Bor - Gogrial and along the Ethiopian border.		
645.	<i>Lamprotornis purpureus</i>	Purple Glossy Starling	1191
	R? LM	BR (4)	
	The race <i>amethystinus</i> is fairly common in better wooded savanna west of the Nile.		
646.	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i>	Ruppell's Long-tailed Glossy Starling	1196
	R LM?	BR (1, 2)	
	Common throughout in low altitude tree savanna except west of Aweil - Raffile.		
647.	<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>	Splendid Glossy Starling	1192
	R?	NBR	
	The nominate race is uncommon in more mature woodland and forest edges along the Zaire border; also recorded from Boma.		
648.	<i>Onychognathus fulgidus</i>	Chestnut-winged Starling	1200
	R?	NBR	
	The race <i>hartlaubii</i> is recorded only from Bengengai forest (Hall & Moreau 1970).		
649.	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	Red-winged Starling	1203
	R?	NBR	
	Uncommon and local, frequenting cliffs and rocky hills in better wooded savanna. Recorded from Mt. Baginzi to Didinga and on the Boma Hills.		
650.	<i>Onychognathus walleri</i>	Waller's Chestnut-winged Starling	1201
	R	NBR	
	The race <i>elgonensis</i> is common on the Imatong and Dongotona Mts. in forest above 1800 m.		
651.	<i>Poeoptera stuhlmanni</i>	Stuhlmann's Starling	1209
	R	BR (4)	
	Known only from Imatong, where it is common in forests above 1900 m and nests in dead trees.		
652.	<i>Spreo shelleyi</i>	Shelley's Starling	1215
	R? LM	NBR	
	At least seasonally common from Kapoeta to Lake Turkana, frequenting arid Acacia bushland and showing a preference for <i>Salvadora</i> trees.		

653. *Spreo superbus* Superb Starling 1216
 R? LM NBR
 Common from Torit to Jebel Kasangor and Lake Turkana in semi-arid open short grass savanna; moves west to Juba and Lado between August and January.

Sub-family Buphaginae

654. *Buphagus africanus* Yellow-billed Oxpecker 1217
 R? NBR
 The nominate race associates fairly commonly with cattle and game southwest of Didinga - Lado - Gogrial - Wedweil, and could occur throughout.

655. *Buphagus erythrorhynchus* Red-billed Oxpecker 1218
 R? NBR
 Fairly common with cattle and game southeast of Juba - Boma.

Family NECTARINIIDAE Sunbirds

656. *Anthreptes collaris* Collared Sunbird 1271
 R BR (1, 4, 10, 11)
 The race *garguensis* is common on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts. in forest and secondary growth up to 2400 m. West of the Nile the race *hypodilus* is recorded from Maridi, Yambio, Bengengai and Tambura in similar habitat.

657. *Anthreptes longuemarei* Violet-backed Sunbird 1274
 R? BR (2)
 The nominate race is rather uncommon in tree savanna, forest edge and bushland west of Kajo Kaji - Lado - Ayod and north to the Bahr-el-Arab.

Anthreptes metallicus Eastern Pygmy Sunbird 1236
 R? LM NBR
 May occur north of Malakal. Common in the dry Acacia savanna of northeast Sudan.

658. *Anthreptes orientalis* Eastern Violet-backed Sunbird 1274
 R? BR (1, 3, 11, 12)
 Common in dry savanna and arid thornbush country southeast of Juba - Lado - Boma.

659. *Anthreptes platurus* Pygmy Sunbird 1236
 R? LM? BR (2)
 Occurs in dry woodland and Acacia savanna throughout. Locally common except in the northeast and west.

660. *Anthreptes rectirostris* Green Sunbird 1272
 R? LM? NBR
 The race *tephrolaema* is known only from the lowland forests of Imatong where it is seasonally fairly common in the forest canopy.

661. *Nectarinia amethystina* Amethyst Sunbird 1261
 R? LM? BR (5)
 The race *doggetti* is fairly common in grassy woodland and bushes on the Didinga Mts. above 1600 m, and has once been recorded from Imatong.

662. *Nectarinia chloropygia* Olive-bellied Sunbird 1257
 R? NBR
 The race *orphogaster* is rare, and recorded only from the Aloma Plateau, Yambio and Bengengai (Nikolaus, Cave & Macdonald 1955).

663. *Nectarinia coccinigaster* Splendid Sunbird 1239
 R? NBR
 Uncommon, and recorded only from the Yei and Yambio areas; a bird of thickets and forest edge bushes.

664. *Nectarinia cuprea* Copper Sunbird 1238
 R? BR (7, 8)
 The nominate race occurs in open bushy places in wooded savanna south of Imatong - Lado - Gogrial, but is uncommon.

665. *Nectarinia erythroceria* Red-chested Sunbird 1232
 R? NBR
 Uncommon and confined to vegetation near water along the Nile, north to Lake No and Malakal.

666. *Nectarinia famosa* Malachite Sunbird 1227
 R? BR (5)
 The race *cupreonitens* is rather uncommon and known only from Imatong, where it frequents grassy patches near forest above 1800 m.
Nectarinia habessinica Shining Sunbird 1240
 The race *turkanae* may well occur in the extreme southeast, but is not yet recorded.

Nectarinia hunteri Hunter's Sunbird 1264
 Could occur in the arid extreme southeast, but not yet recorded.

667. *Nectarinia mariquensis* Mariqua Sunbird 1245
 R? BR (12)
 The race *osiris* is uncommon and recorded only from the Didinga Mts. where it frequents better wooded savanna and forest edge up to 2000 m.

668. *Nectarinia olivacea* Olive Sunbird 1269
 R BR (6 - 8)
 The race *ragazzii* is common up to 3000 m in any type of forest from Bengengai to Didinga and on the Boma Hills.

669. *Nectarinia osea* Northern Orange-tufted Sunbird 1248
 R? LM? AM? NBR
 The race *decorsei* has been collected from bushy grassland in the area between Kajo Kaji and Bengengai - Tambura. Records are few and confined to the period October to March.

670. *Nectarinia preussi* Northern Double-collared Sunbird 1256
 R BR (1, 10 - 12)
 The race *kikuyuensis* is a very common resident above 1800 m on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts., frequenting forest and secondary growth.

671. *Nectarinia pulchella* Beautiful Sunbird 1233
 R? BR (3, 10, 11)
 The nominate race is common throughout in any kind of savanna; absent only from the forests along the southern border.

672. *Nectarinia rubescens* Green-throated Sunbird 1262
 R? BR (9, 10)
 The nominate race is uncommon in low altitude forest and forest edge from Bengengai to Imatong.

673. *Nectarinia seimundii* Little Green Sunbird 1277
 R? LM? AM? BR (3)
 The race *traylori* was found to be very common at Talanga forest in March, possibly as a non-breeding visitor (Traylor & Archer 1982). A specimen was also collected in breeding condition at Bengengai in March (Traylor *in litt.*). A lowland forest species whose status is unclear.

674. *Nectarinia senegalensis* Scarlet-chested Sunbird 1263
 R? BR (4, 8, 9)
 Common in any type of tree and bush savanna. The race *acute* occurs throughout west of Didinga - Malakal, whilst the Ethiopian race *cruentata* is common around Boma.

675. *Nectarinia tacazze* Tacazze Sunbird 1229
 R? LM BR (1)
 The race *jacksoni* occurs above 1800 m on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts. Always very common at flowering *Lobelia*, but its whereabouts during periods when this attraction is absent are not clear.

676. *Nectarinia venusta* Variable Sunbird 1251
 R? LM? BR (1, 11, 12)
 Common in open grassy bushland, forest edge and secondary growth at higher altitude. The race *falkensteini* occurs on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts., and exceptionally in *Acacia* scrub along the Kenya border (December), while the race *fazugliensis* has been reported from Boma.

677. *Nectarinia verticalis* Green-headed Sunbird 1266
 R? NBR
 The race *viridisplendens* is common up to 3000 m in better wooded savanna and forests from Didinga to Bengengai and north to Tambura, Wau, Boro and Riki River.

Family ZOSTEROPIDAE White-eyes

678. *Zosterops poliogaster* Montane White-eye 1221
 R BR (1 - 4, 11, 12)
 The race *gerhardi* is endemic to the Imatong Mts., where it is very common in forest and secondary growth above 1800 m.

679. *Zosterops senegalensis* Yellow White-eye 1219
 R? LM BR (2, 3, 7, 9, 12)
 The nominate race is common throughout in any kind of wooded savanna at low altitude.

Family PLOCEIDAE Weavers etc.

Sub-family Ploceinae

680. *Amblyospiza albifrons* Grosbeak Weaver 1358
 R? LM BR (11)
 The race *melanota* is fairly common in well-wooded savanna, and on forest edges at Aza and on Imatong up to 2000 m. Breeds in tall grass and papyrus along the Nile to Shambe.

681. *Anaplectes rubriceps* Red-headed Weaver 1359
 R? BR (8)
 The race *leuconotus* is rather uncommon, but widely distributed in well-wooded savanna and open bushland throughout.

682. *Anomalospiza imberbis* Parasitic Weaver 1405
 R? LM? AM? NBR
 The nominate race has been recorded sporadically in moist grassland between Lado and Kajo Kaji, presumably as a non-breeding visitor.

683. *Euplectes afer* Yellow-crowned Bishop 1369
 R? LM BR (9)
 The race *ladoensis* is very common in swamps and wet grassland in the Sudd. Records from similar habitat at Yambio, Aweil and the Diofo River could refer to the nominate race.

Euplectes albonotatus White-winged Widowbird 1373
 The race *eques* may occur in tall bushed grassland along the Uganda border.

684. *Euplectes ardens* Red-naped Widowbird 1375, 1376
 (including the Red-collared Widowbird)
 R? NBR
 The race *concolor* is fairly common in patches of tall grass in low altitude wooded savanna along the southern border from Imatong to Tambura. The race *laticauda* occurs in similar habitat but at higher altitude on the Boma Hills.

685. *Euplectes axillaris* Fan-tailed Widowbird 1370
 R? LM BR (8)
 The race *phoeniceus* is fairly common in tall, moist bushed grassland, mainly along the Nile, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal west to Aweil.

686. *Euplectes capensis* Yellow Bishop 1367
 R? LM BR (8 - 10)
 The race *crassirostris* is seasonally common up to 2000 m on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts., frequenting forest edges and open grassland. Also recorded from the Aloma Plateau and Maridi.

687. *Euplectes franciscanus* Red Bishop 1363
 R? LM BR (9 - 11)
 Locally abundant in the Sudd, and common in tall grassland elsewhere, except in the forested region along the Zaire border.

688. *Euplectes gierowii* Black Bishop 1366
 R? NBR
 The race *ansorgei* is uncommon in well-wooded tall grassland at low altitude along the southern border, and also on Boma.

689. *Euplectes hordeaceus* Black-winged Red Bishop 1365
 R LM BR (8 - 10)
 The race *craspedopterus* is very common throughout in bush and tree savanna, sometimes abundant in ranker vegetation during the dry season.

690. *Euplectes macrourus* Yellow-mantled Widowbird 1372
 R? LM? BR (8 - 10)
 The nominate race is common in well-wooded tall grassland in the southwest. There is one old record from Torit.

691. *Malimbus nitens* Blue-billed Malimbe 1357A
 R? NBR
 Recorded only from forest undergrowth at Bengengai (Traylor & Archer 1982).

692. *Malimbus rubricollis* Red-headed Malimbe 1356
 R? NBR
 The nominate race is fairly common in the lowland forests of Imatong up to 1600 m. Rare elsewhere but recorded from the Aloma Plateau and Bengengai.

693. *Ploceus badius* Cinnamon Weaver 1328
 R LM BR (8, 9)
 The race *axillaris* is endemic to the Sudd region where it is abundant in tall grassland near water. In the dry season wanderers have been recorded from Torit, Maridi and Wau and regularly north to Renk.

694. *Ploceus baglafecht* Baglafecht Weaver 1323
 (separated from Emin's Weaver following van den Elzen & Konig (1983)
 R? BR (3)
 The race *eremodius* is uncommon, but recorded from better wooded savanna at Yei, Maridi, Li Rangu and Tambura. Nominate birds have been recorded from Boma.

695. *Ploceus bicolor* Dark-backed Weaver 1335
 R NBR
 The race *mentalis* occurs uncommonly in forest undergrowth in the Imatong foothills.

696. *Ploceus emini* Emin's Weaver 1347
 (separated from Baglafecht Weaver following van den Elzen & Konig (1983)
 R? LM? BR (6 - 8, 11)
 The nominate race is common up to 2400 m on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts., frequenting forest clearings and cultivation. Also recorded from Yambio in March and from the Ethiopian border south of Boma.

697. *Ploceus galbula* Rüppell's Weaver 1329
 LM V? NBR
 Only recorded along the Kenya border in November 1979, when it was fairly common in dry Acacia woodland (Nikolaus).

698. *Ploceus heuglini* Heuglin's Masked Weaver 1318
 R? BR (8, 9)
 Uncommon and rather local in open woodland southwest of Wau - Rumbek - Lado - Kajo Kaji, nesting in small colonies in Mango trees.

699. *Ploceus insignis* Brown-capped Weaver 1351
 R BR (3, 10)
 Fairly common above 1800 m in forest and forest edge on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts.

700. *Ploceus intermedius* Masked Weaver 1319
 LM? BR (4, 9, 12)
 The nominate race is mainly a rainy season visitor to semi-arid Acacia savanna southeast of Juba - Boma, locally fairly common.

701. *Ploceus jacksoni* Golden-backed Weaver 1326
 R? NBR
 Apparently rare, and confined to moist localities in lowland grass savanna around Imatong and Didinga.

702. *Ploceus luteolus* Little Weaver 1324
 R? BR (5, 8, 9)
 The nominate race is common throughout in any kind of lowland savanna woodland. The race *kavirondensis* may occur along the Uganda border.

703. *Ploceus melanocephalus* Yellow-backed Weaver 1325
 R? LM? BR (8)
 The race *fischeri* is fairly common in the southwest, north to Wau and east to Imatong. It frequents tall grassland near water, especially during the breeding season.

704. *Ploceus melanogaster* Black-billed Weaver 1346
 R BR (1 - 3, 11, 12)
 The race *stephanophorus* is common above 1600 m on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts., frequenting forest undergrowth and cultivation.

705. *Ploceus nigerrimus* Black Weaver 1344
 R? BR (8, 11)
 The nominate race is fairly common in thick tree savanna and forest edge with open grassland along the Zaire border from Tambura to the Aloma Plateau.

706. *Ploceus nigricollis* Black-necked Weaver 1336
 R? LM? NBR
 The nominate race is uncommon, and recorded only from savanna country and forest edge at Li Rangu and Bengengai.

707. *Ploceus ocularis* Spectacled Weaver 1337
 LM? NBR
 The race *crocatus* is uncommon in low altitude wooded savanna and forest edge along the southern border from Imatong to Tambura, as well as at Lado and the Boro River. All records are from the dry season.

708. *Ploceus rubiginosus* Chestnut Weaver 1327
 LM? AM? NBR
 The nominate race is rather uncommon but occurs regularly in November/December in the Acacia savanna of the extreme southeast; probably a non-breeding visitor.

709. *Ploceus superciliosus* Compact Weaver 1356
 R? LM? NBR
 Recorded only from Boma, Imatong, Tambura and Bengengai where it is Locally common at low altitude in well wooded grassland

710. *Ploceus taeniopterus* Northern Masked Weaver 1316
 R LM? BR (6 - 11)
 The nominate race is locally abundant along the Nile and Sobat Rivers in tall grassland, nesting in large "sunt" Acacia trees. Breeding is also reported along the Zaire border.

711. *Ploceus velatus* Vitelline Masked Weaver 1321
 R LM? BR (6 - 9, 11)
 Common in wooded grassland and cultivation at low altitude. The race *vitellinus* occurs north of 10°N (Melut), while *uluensis* ranges north to Boma, Shambe and Aweil and west to Wau and Tambura.

712. *Quelea cardinalis* Cardinal Quelea 1362
 R? LM? NBR
 The nominate race is uncommon in tall grass savanna under 2000 m in the Maridi - Lado - Imatong area.

713. *Quelea erythrops* Red-headed Quelea 1361
 R? LM BR (7, 8)
 Uncommon in moist grass patches in better wooded savanna. Recorded from Juba to Tambura and north to Wau, probably only as a breeding visitor. A wanderer was collected in dry Acacia savanna east of Kapoeta in December.

714. *Quelea quelea* Red-billed Quelea 1360
 R LM BR (9)
 The race *aethiopica* is seasonally abundant along the Nile south to the Sudd, especially in the dry season, but uncommon to rare elsewhere. Breeding colonies have appeared with the recent establishment of large irrigation schemes such as that at Bor. This species is much more common in the dry bush savanna of North Sudan. A bird ringed in Ethiopia north of Lake Turkana (5°05'N, 35°57' E) was recovered after two years 387 km west, near Torit.

Sub-family Bubalornithinae

715. *Bubalornis albirostris* White-billed Buffalo Weaver 1284
 R? LM NBR
 Fairly common in the Acacia savanna around Kapoeta and Jebel Kasangor. It is not clear whether these are just non-breeding visitors, as the few birds which occur further west around Juba appear to be.

716. *Bubalornis niger* Red-billed Buffalo Weaver 1285
 R? BR (8, 9)
 The race *intermedius* is fairly common in dry Acacia savanna east of Kapoeta.

717. *Dinemellia dinemellia* White-headed Buffalo Weaver 1286
 R LM BR (8, 9, 12)
 The nominate race is common in semi-arid Acacia savanna east of Torit; wanderers move west to Juba and Lado in the dry season. There are three old skins from the Li Rangu/Yambio area, collected in April and October, showing clean white feathering unlike that of other Sudan specimens (Woodman - Khartoum Museum).

Sub-family Plocepasserinae

718. *Plocepasser mahali* White-browed Sparrow Weaver 1287
 R BR (2, 6, 9, 10, 12)
 The race *melanorhynchus* is common in dry Acacia savanna southeast of Juba, Lado and Jebel Kathangor.

719. *Plocepasser superciliosus* Chestnut-crowned Sparrow Weaver 1288
 R BR (7)
 Common in better wooded savanna southwest of Kafia Kingi - Tonj - Lado - Didinga, and also along the Ethiopian border where it is recorded from Boma.

720. *Pseudonigrita arnaudi* Grey-headed Social Weaver 1291
 R LM? BR (8 - 12)
 The nominate race is locally common in Acacia savanna north to Boma and Ayod and west to Lado.

Sub-family Passerinae

Passer castanopterus Somali Sparrow 1298
 The race *fulgens* probably occurs in the arid extreme southeast near Lake Turkana.

721. *Passer domesticus* House Sparrow 1293
 R BR (1 - 12)
 The race *arboreus* is common in towns with solid buildings along the Nile south to Malakal where it was probably only recently introduced.

722. *Passer eminibey* Chestnut Sparrow 1306
 R? LM? BR (8 - 10)
 Uncommon and local in Acacia country from Juba and Lado east to the Kenya border; also recorded from Malakal and Meshra er Req.

723. *Passer griseus* Grey-headed Sparrow 1300, 1303
 (including Parrot-billed Sparrow)
 R LM? BR (9 - 11)
 The nominate race is very common throughout, except along the Ethiopian border, in any kind of tree and bush savanna. The race *gongonensis* is uncommon in the arid extreme southeast where it tends to replace the nominate race.

724. *Passer luteus* Sudan Golden Sparrow 1304
 LM NBR
 The nominate race is fairly common in the dry season in arid savanna around Renk, and occasionally south to the Sobat River.

725. *Passer motitensis* Rufous Sparrow 1294
 R? BR (9)
 The race *shelleyi* is uncommon and recorded only from Lado and Jebel Kathangor, in semi-arid Acacia bushland, sometimes near villages.

726. *Petronia dentata* Bush Petronia 1309
 R LM? BR (1, 2, 12)
 Common throughout at low altitude in tree and bush savanna.

727. *Petronia pyrgita* Yellow-spotted Petronia 1308
 R? NBR
 The nominate race is fairly common in wooded savanna on rocky ground in the arid extreme southeast.

Sub-family Sporopipinae

728. *Sporopipes frontalis* Speckle-fronted Weaver 1311
 R? BR (1, 9, 12)
 Common in dry *Acacia* savanna. The race *emini* occurs southeast of Juba - Lado - Boma, while the nominate race ranges south to Wau and Ayod.

Sub-family Viduinae

Indigo Birds: Identification of Indigobirds is very difficult: information on song and on the bill and foot colour of the live bird may be necessary. It is even more difficult to assign the right estrildid host for some species, where field observations are scanty.

729. *Hypochera camerunensis* "Camerunensis" Indigobird 1439
 R? NBR
 Rare, and only reported from well wooded savanna at Li Rangu; possibly parasitic on the Black-faced Firefinch *Lagonosticta larvata*.

730. *Hypochera chalybeata* Red-billed Firefinch Indigobird 1435
 R? BR (8, 9)
 The race *ultramarina* is fairly common in open tree and bush savanna and cultivation, recorded from Wau, Gogrial, Yei, Amadi and along the Nile from Juba to Renk; parasitic on the Red-billed Firefinch *Lagonosticta senegala*.

731. *Hypochera nigeriae* "Nigeriae" Indigobird 1440
 R? NBR
 Rare in open wooded savanna; recorded from Li Rangu, Mongalla and Wau. Possibly parasitic on the Black-bellied Firefinch *Lagonosticta rara*.

732. *Hypochera wilsoni* Bar-breasted Firefinch Indigobird 1437
 R? BR (9, 10)
 Fairly common in well wooded savanna southwest of Raffile - Lado - Torit; parasitic on the Bar-breasted Firefinch *Lagonosticta rufopicta*.

733. *Vidua fischeri* Straw-tailed Whydah 1443
 R? LM BR (12)
 Seasonally fairly common in semi-arid *Acacia* savanna east of Torit. Mainly parasitic on the Purple Grenadier *Uraeginthus ianthinogaster* but possibly also on the Blue-capped Cordon Bleu *Uraeginthus cyanocephalus* (Nikolaus 1979).

734. *Vidua hypocherina* Steel-blue Whydah 1442
 R? LM NBR
 Rare, and known only from arid open *Acacia* savanna east of Kapoeta (Nikolaus 1979), where it is mainly parasitic on the Black-cheeked Waxbill *Estrilda erythronotus*.

735. *Vidua interjecta* Northern Broad-tailed Paradise Whydah W1386
 R? LM NBR
 Fairly common in open woodland along the southern border south of Tambura, Lado and Torit; parasitic on the Red-winged Pytilia *Pytilia phoenicoparea*.

36. *Vidua macroura* Pin-tailed Whydah 1441
 R? LM BR (8 - 11)
 Common throughout in any kind of grass savanna; some move north during the rainy season. Parasitic on Waxbills *Estrilda* spp.

37. *Vidua orientalis* Northern Paradise Whydah 1445
 R? LM NBR
 The nominate race is fairly common in open woodland and bush savanna north of Aweil - Malakal. Parasitic on the Green-winged Pytilia *Pytilia melba* (races having red lores).

38. *Vidua paradisaea* Paradise Whydah 1444
 R? LM? BR (9)
 The nominate race is fairly common in open woodland and bush savanna southwest of Juba - Lado - Boma, where it is parasitic on the Green-winged Pytilia *Pytilia melba* (races having grey lores).

Family ESTRILDIDAE Waxbills etc.

Sub-family Estrildinae

39. *Amandava subflava* Zebra Waxbill 1421
 R? LM? BR (6 - 9)
 The nominate race is widespread but uncommon in swamps and tall grass savanna near water throughout.

40. *Clytospiza dybowskii* Dybowskii's Twinspot 1390
 R? BR (10)
 Rare at open grass patches in lowland forests and recorded from Bengengai, Li Rangu and Lotti Forest.

41. *Clytospiza monteiri* Brown Twinspot 1389
 R BR (9)
 Fairly common in moist thickets west of the Nile, north to Lado, Wau and Kafia Kingi.

42. *Cryptospiza salvadorii* Abyssinian Crimson-wing 1399
 R BR (1, 10 - 12)
 Common up to 3000 m in forest undergrowth and clearings on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts. Best regarded as an intergrade between *kilimensis* and the nominate race.

43. *Estrilda astrild* Waxbill 1418
 R? LM? NBR
 The race *peasei* is uncommon in tall grassland along the Nile, Bahr-el-Ghazal and Sobat Rivers.

44. *Estrilda erythronotus* Black-cheeked Waxbill 1427
 R? NBR
 Rare in open Acacia savanna between Torit and the Kenya border; status unknown.

45. *Estrilda melanotis* Yellow-bellied Waxbill 1417
 R? LM BR (10, 11)
 The race *kilimensis* (not *quartinia*) is common up to 2400 m in grassland on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts.; seen mainly during the dry season.

746. <i>Estrilda nonnula</i>	Black-crowned Waxbill	1425
R LM?	BR (10, 11)	
The nominate race occurs up to 2800m in forest clearings and cultivation from Tambura to Didinga. It is very common on the Imatong Mts. but uncommon elsewhere		
747. <i>Estrilda paludicola</i>	Fawn-breasted Waxbill	1422
R?	BR (7, 8)	
Fairly common in open damp wooded grassland within better wooded savanna. The nominate race occurs southwest of Imatong - Lado - Rumbek - Wau - Kafia Kingi and <i>ochrogaster</i> along the Ethiopian border from Baro River to Boma.		
748. <i>Estrilda rhodopygia</i>	Crimson-rumped Waxbill	1420
R?	NBR	
The race <i>centralis</i> is a rare bird of grass savanna, recorded only from Lado, the Aloma Plateau and Didinga; status unknown.		
749. <i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	Black-rumped Waxbill	1419
R? LM?	NBR	
Fairly common in grass savanna with thickets near water, mainly west of the Nile.		
750. <i>Lagonosticta larvata</i>	Black-faced Firefinch	1416
R?	BR (9)	
Fairly common in better wooded tall grassland. The race <i>nigricollis</i> occurs west of the Nile throughout except in the Sudd, while the nominate race is restricted to the Boma area.		
751. <i>Lagonosticta rara</i>	Black-bellied Firefinch	1426
R?	BR (8 - 11)	
The nominate race is fairly common in better wooded savanna and the edge of gallery forest southwest of Didinga - Rumbek - Kafia Kingi.		
752. <i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>	Jameson's Firefinch	1411, 1412
R? LM?	BR (12)	
The nominate race is fairly common in open grassland at higher altitudes on the Boma Hills and Didinga Mts..		
753. <i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	African Firefinch	1411
R? LM?	BR (7)	
Fairly common in tall grass and overgrown cultivation up to 2400m, moving to lower altitude for breeding during the breeding season. the race <i>hildebrandti</i> occurs east of the Nile from Imatong to the Didinga Mts. and the Boma Hills; <i>congica</i> from the Aloma Plateau to Bengengai.		
754. <i>Lagonosticta rufopicta</i>	Bar-breasted Firefinch	1414
R?	BR (6 - 10)	
The nominate race is fairly common throughout north to the Bahr-el-Arab and Sobat Rivers, frequenting trees and bush savanna and cultivation.		
755. <i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	Red-billed Firefinch	1413
R	BR (7, 8)	
The race <i>rhodopsis</i> is common in grass savanna and cultivation throughout, except in the better wooded savanna and forest area southwest of Juba, Rumbek and Wau. It intergrades with <i>ruberrima</i> along the Uganda border.		

756. *Mandingoa nitidula* Green-backed Twinspot 1407
 LM BR (1)
 The race *chubbi* is a common breeding visitor from November to March, occasionally till May, to thick forest undergrowth and thickets up to 2400 m on the Imatong, Dongotona and possibly the Didinga Mts.

757. *Nesocharis capistrata* Grey-headed Olive-back 1428
 R? NBR
 Apparently uncommon or rare in gallery forests with tall trees.
 Recorded only from Maridi, Wau and Boro River.

758. *Nigrita canicapilla* Grey-headed Negrofinch 1386
 R LM? BR (1, 3, 12)
 The race *schistacea* is fairly common in lowland forests and forest clearings up to 2400 m on the Imatong Mts.; the race *canicapilla* was once recorded from Bengengai (Traylor & Archer 1982).

759. *Ortygospiza atricollis* Quailfinch 1403
 R? LM? NBR
 The nominate race is uncommon in dry or wet short grass swamps.
 Recorded around Kajo Kaji, Juba, Rumbek, Tonj, Aweil and Malakal.

Ortygospiza locustella Locust Finch 1404
 The race *uelensis* is recorded along the Zaire border from Bengengai to the Aloma Plateau, but not yet on Sudan territory. In this area or north of it Chapin suggests breeding during the late rainy season in marshy grassland.

760. *Pyrenestes ostrinus* Large-billed Seedcracker 1393-1395
 R? NBR
 Uncommon in dense thicket, forest edge and forest undergrowth. All three races have been recorded along the Zaire border: *frommi* from Li Rangu, Yei and the Aloma Plateau, *rothschildi* and nominate from Bengengai.

761. *Pytilia afra* Orange-winged Pytilia 1409
 R? LM? NBR
 Rare in open wooded savanna, and recorded only from Kajo Kaji, Didinga and Rejaf in April (B.M.); status unknown.

762. *Pytilia melba* Green-winged Pytilia 1410
 R BR (1, 2, 12)
 Common throughout in any kind of bush and open tree savanna. Four races are recognised: *criterion* north of the Bahr-el-Arab and Sobat Rivers, *clanceyi* south of it to Tambura and Shambe, where it intergrades with *belli* to the south; *soudanensis* occurs east of the Nile north at least to Boma.

763. *Pytilia phoenicoptera* Red-winged Pytilia 1408
 R? NBR
 The nominate race is rather uncommon in open tree savanna with thick bushes, recorded from Kajo Kaji and Lado west to Tambura and Wau.

764. *Spermophaga ruficapilla* Red-headed Bluebill 1391
 R BR (1, 4)
 The nominate race is fairly common but unobtrusive in thick moist forest undergrowth from Bengengai to Imatong up to 2400 m.

765. *Uraeginthus bengalus* Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu 1431
 R BR (9 - 11)
 The nominate race is common throughout at low altitude in any kind of savanna and cultivation except in the arid extreme southeast where it is replaced by the Blue-capped Cordon-bleu *U. cyanocephalus*.

766. *Uraeginthus cyanocephalus* Blue-capped Cordon-bleu 1432
 LM BR (12)
 An uncommon breeding visitor, restricted to semi-arid Acacia savanna east of Kapoeta (Nikolaus 1973).

767. *Uraeginthus ianthinogaster* Purple Grenadier 1433
 R LM NBR
 Uncommon in Acacia thickets and bush country east of Didinga. In the dry season it wanders west to Torit.

Sub-family Amadinae

768. *Amadina fasciata* Cut-throat 1402
 R? LM NBR (11)
 Uncommon in dry Acacia savanna. The nominate race is probably only a wanderer south to Wau and Gogrial; birds southeast of Lado - Jebel Kasangor are nearer to *alexanderi*.

769. *Lonchura bicolor* Black and White Mannikin 1380
 LM BR (9, 10)
 The race *poensis* is a common breeding visitor to the Imatong and Didinga Mts., up to 2400 m, favouring small grass patches on forest edges and cultivation. Moves to low altitude from April to July. Once recorded from Maridi in August.

770. *Lonchura cucullata* Bronze Mannikin 1379
 R LM BR (7, 9, 11)
 The nominate race is seasonally common in grassland and cultivation up to 2000 m southwest of Didinga - Lado - Rumbek and the Bahr-el-Arab. Birds from Boma are nearer to *scutata*.

771. *Lonchura fringilloides* Magpie Mannikin 1382
 LM BR (11)
 Fairly common from October to May on the Imatong Mts. in secondary growth and grassy forest edge up to 2000 m; also recorded from Maridi and Bengengai. Status unknown.

772. *Lonchura griseicapilla* Grey-headed Silverbill 1384
 LM NBR
 An uncommon dry season visitor in small parties to the dry savanna and Acacia bushland between Juba and the Kenya border.

773. *Lonchura malabarica* Silverbill 1383
 R? BR (12)
 Uncommon, mainly as a dry season visitor, in semi-arid grassland. The race *orientalis* occurs south of Boma - Lado, ranging west to Maridi in the dry season, while *cantans* is found north of the Bahr-el-Arab and Sobat Rivers.

Family FRINGILLIDAE Buntings, Canaries, Seed-eaters

Sub-family Emberizinae

774. *Emberiza cabanisi* Cabanis' Bunting 1467
 R BR (7)
 The nominate race is uncommon in open bush savanna from Tambura to Yei.

Emberiza caesis Cretzschmar's Bunting 1473
 May occur as a Palaearctic winter visitor in arid bush savanna north of Melut.

775. *Emberiza flaviventris* Golden-breasted Bunting 1469
 R? NBR
 The race *kalaharica* (*caryochroa*) frequents open tree savanna along the southern border, with records from Maridi, Yei and Didinga; *flavigastra* should occur north of Melut.

776. *Emberiza forbesi* Brown-rumped Bunting 1471
 R BR (3)
 The nominate race is fairly common throughout in open bush and tree savanna.

Emberiza hortulana Orlolan 1472
 Probably occurs as a Palaearctic winter visitor in green bushland round Renk.

777. *Emberiza poliopleura* Somali Golden-breasted Bunting 1470
 R? BR (4, 12)
 Uncommon in arid Acacia bush savanna in the extreme southeast.

778. *Emberiza striolata* House Bunting 1477
 R? LM V? NBR
 The race *saturatior* was collected in March 1915 by Butler at Kajo Kaji. Frequents arid stony country around Lake Turkana and in North Sudan.

779. *Emberiza tahapisi* Cinnamon-breasted Rock Bunting 1476
 R LM NBR
 Fairly common and always associated with rocky hills, grass and bushes. Three races probably meet: *goslingi* in the west around the Boro/Riki River, nominate along the southern border from Zande to Boma, and *septemstriata* east of the Nile south to the Sobat River.

Sub-family Carduelinae

780. *Linurgus olivaceus* Oriole Finch 1463
 R BR (1, 2, 11)
 The race *elgonensis* is common in forest and forest clearings above 1800 m on the Imatong Mts.

781. *Serinus atrogularis* Yellow-rumped Seed-eater 1459
 R? NBR
 The race *reichenowi* is uncommon in dry Acacia savanna southeast of Kapoeta. There is one recent August record from Tambura (Nikolaus).

782. *Serinus canicollis* Yellow-crowned Canary 1454
 R BR (11)
 The race *flavivertex* is rather uncommon above 1800 m on the Imatong Mts., favouring *Podocarpus* trees in highland forest.

783. *Serinus citrinelloides* Grey-faced African Citril 1464
 R BR (1 - 3, 10 - 12)
 The nominate race is very common up to 2400 m on the Imatong, Dongotona and Didinga Mts., moving to lower altitudes in the rainy season. A species of forest clearings, secondary growth and cultivation.

784. *Serinus dorsostriatus* White-bellied Canary 1449
 R? LM? NBR
 There is one record of the race *maculicollis*, from dry bush savanna in the Natoporoputh Hills (Macdonald & Cave 1948).

785. *Serinus gularis* Streaky-headed Seed-eater 1456
 R? LM NBR
 The race *elgonensis* is uncommon in dry woodland, recorded from Wau and from Tambura to Yei between November and March.

786. *Serinus leucopygius* White-rumped Seed-eater 1458
 R LM? NBR
 The nominate race is rather uncommon in wooded grassland near water, recorded along the Nile from Gogrial, Rumbek and Torit. Extending its range with the development of new irrigation schemes.

787. *Serinus mozambicus* Yellow-fronted Canary 1448
 R? LM? BR (9)
 Common in tree and bush savanna. The race *barbatus* ranges throughout west of Didinga - Ayod, while *grotei* occurs along the Ethiopian border.

788. *Serinus reichardi* Stripe-breasted Seed-eater 1456
 R? LM? NBR
 The race *striatipectus* is uncommon in open tree savanna, recorded from Yambio, Yei, Didinga and Boma from November to May.

789. *Serinus striolatus* Streaky Seed-eater 1461
 R BR (1)
 The nominate race is very common on the Imatong Mts. in secondary scrub, cultivation and forest edge above 1800 m. Also recorded from the Dongotona Mts.

GAZETTEER

Aloma Plateau	ca.	3°45'N, 30°45'E	1200 m
Amadi		5°30'N, 30°22'E	
Aweil		8°45'N, 27°24'E	
Ayod		8°08'N, 28°22'E	
Aza Forest		4°42'N, 29°50'E	700 m
Baginzi, Mt.		4°28'N, 29°01'E	1067 m
Baro River	ca.	8°30'N, 33°30'E	
Bengengai		4°49'N, 27°43'E	
Boma Hills		6°10'N, 34°30'E	1500 m
Bor		6°13'N, 31°33'E	420 m
Boro River		8°27'N, 24°47'E	ca. 800 m
Didinga Mts.		4°25'N, 33°30'E	2795 m
Diofo River		9°03'N, 24°30'E	ca. 800 m
Dongotona Mts.		4°10'N, 33°07'E	2623 m
Gambela, Ethiopia		8°15'N, 34°35'E	
Geigar		11°58'N, 32°45'	
Gilo/Itibol		4°00'N, 32°51'E	1900 m
Gogrial		8°32'N, 28°05'E	
Ilemi Triangle	ca.	4°35'N, 35°00'E	500 m
Imatong Mts.		3°55'N, 32°55'E	3187 m
Jongolei		6°50'N, 31°15'E	
Juba		4°52'N, 31°30'E	450 m
Kafia Kingi		9°16'N, 24°23'E	600 m
Kagelu		4°03'N, 30°37'E	
Kajo Kaji		3°52'N, 31°40'E	
Kaka		10°35'N, 32°10'E	
Kapoeta		4°45'N, 33°35'E	
Kasangor, Jebel		5°45'N, 31°07'E	1063 m
Kenya/Sudan Border		4°32'N, 34°14'E	700 m
Kinyeti, Mt.		3°55'N, 32°55'E	3180 m
Kipia		3°56'N, 32°57'E	2600 m
Kodok		9°53'N, 32°07'E	
Kongor		7°10'N, 31°20'E	
Kosti		13°10'N, 32°42'E	380 m
Lado		5°06'N, 31°30'E	500 m
Li Rangu		4°45'N, 28°22'E	
Lotti Forest		4°03'N, 32°32'E	1250 m
Malakal		9°30'N, 31°40'E	386 m
Maridi		4°55'N, 29°28'E	
Mbili		7°25'N, 28°12'E	
Melut		10°25'N, 32°15'E	
Meshra er Req		8°25'N, 29°15'E	
Mongalla		5°10'N, 31°47'E	
Muolo		6°05'N, 29°58'E	
Nagishot		4°15'N, 33°35'E	1900 m
Natoporoputh Hills		4°52'N, 34°00'E	800 m

Nibor, Lake	6°52'N, 30°15'E	
Nimule	3°36'N, 32°02'E	
No, Lake	9°23'N, 30°25'E	
Raffili	6°57'N, 27°58'E	
Raga	8°27'N, 25°40'E	
Renk	11°45'N, 32°47'E	
Riki River	8°95'N, 24°35'E	ca. 1000 m
Rumbek	6°48'N, 29°40'E	
Shambe	7°05'N, 30°45'E	
Sobat River	ca. 9°00'N, 32°30'E	
Talanga Forest	4°01'N, 32°43'E	950 m
Tambura	5°35'N, 27°27'E	
Tapari River	5°08'N, 30°52'E	
Tonj	7°17'N, 28°45'E	
Torit	4°25'N, 32°35'E	
Turkana, Lake	4°30'N, 35°55'E	375 m
Wau	7°43'N, 27°58'E	430 m
Wedweil	8°58'N, 27°12'E	
Yambio	4°34'N, 28°25'E	
Yei	4°05'N, 30°40'E	
Zande	4°30'N, 28°30'E	
Zeraf, Bahr el	9°32'N, 31°10'E	

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